



Maclean's

GLOBAL COPS

**CANADA AND
THE UN LOOK
FOR NEW WAYS
TO POLICE AN
EXPLOSIVE WORLD**

**KIM
CAMPBELL: THE
TORIES' NEW WEAPON**





It's Beyond Your Wildest Dreams. Yet Well Within Your Reach.

You may not have thought you could own a car of this caliber.

For the Lexus ES 300 is a luxury sports sedan that has vaulted into

the ranks of the world's best.

From its elegantly clean silhouette to its seductively powerful V6 engine and luxurious cabin appointed in rich leather and fine wood, this is an automobile created to satisfy your heart's desire.

And yet, in what seems like a miracle of accounting, the ES 300 is very accessible, priced as it is in the mid-\$30,000 range.

To learn more about owning or leasing this fine automobile, please call 1-800-26-LEXUS for the name

of the dealer nearest you. You'll be pleased to find that the car of your dreams need not represent a financial nightmare.


LEXUS
The Relentless Pursuit Of Perfection.



Air Quality.

When travelling to Europe ..
and beyond,
select an airline that's dependable,
select an airline that's affordable,
select an airline that's stable,
select Air Quality.



Lufthansa

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JANUARY 18, 1993 VOL. 106 NO. 27

4 EDITORIAL

LETTERS

2. OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

A Canadian soldier goes happy in Somalia; charity follows geography; president-elect Bill Clinton in the victim of a January surprise; the U.S. Postal Service stamps out Elvis Presley; a Canadian director screws a casting coup; 20-year-old Stockholm bust crime in Sweden.

12 CANADA

Mr Catherine Calbeck is poised to replace P.E.I. Premier Joe Ghis, who officially retires later this month.

18 WORLD

An oil tanker bound for Quebec runs aground on the Shetland Islands, and the spreading slick threatens wildlife and local salmon fishing; a Texas coroner's mishandling of autopsy evidence has raised doubts about past murder convictions.

22 COVER

31 PEOPLE

32 ■ BUSINESS

The controversial Biberon oil project is facing its toughest hurdle yet, McGregor Sacks uses state-of-the-art technology to modernize a traditional industry. Europeans embrace cross-border shopping.

51 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

52 JUSTICE

Convicted child killer Guy Paul Morin proclaims his innocence as appeals begin; a new book says that the justice system failed both Morin and Christine Jessup; a Canadian lawyer uses a poll to support his application to exclude a jury from a murder trial.

54 FILMS

Charlie Chaplin joins the celluloid aristocrat.

57 TELEVISIÓN

Shirley's relevance and fun was over the ABC TV network.

58 CONTUARIES

*Radolf Nureyes, lord of the dance;
Ulrich Galliano, king of the burn.*

AD FOTHERINGHAM

COVER

GLOBAL
COPS

Nearly half a century after it was founded, the United Nations finally has a chance to fulfil its original idealistic mandate as the world's policeman. But anarchy in real life and chronically short of money, it instead seems unsure of its role. And with its peacekeepers and other officials around the world often shot at or ignored, it now faces the biggest-ever test of its legitimacy. — 32



CANADA

THE RISING
STAR

As Kim Campbell takes over as Canada's first women defence minister, speculation is increasing that she will attempt to succeed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney if he decides to step down before this year's general election. But Campbell—“Don’t mess with me, I have tanks”—will dismiss those speculations.

**JUSTICE**

MORIN FIGHTS BACK

In July, following Canada's longest criminal trial, a jury in London, Ont., convicted Guy Paul Morin of the murder of nine-year-old Christine Jessup. As a campaign for his exoneration grows, Morin told Maclean's last week that he was the victim of a flawed police investigation and legal system. — M



LETTERS

Polling views

Congratulations on the latest *Maclean's*/CTV poll ("Slope on hard times," Cover, Jan. 4) with its many interesting perspectives on Canadians. The contributing essay "The new Canada" by Allan & George contains a most important insight: By discussing and then rejecting the several models of their political elites, Canadians have also implicitly rejected many of the real structures of our nation's institutions. The status quo is no longer a solution. I therefore believe that we are not well-advised simply to try to "target shoot" any constitutional changes—"even if 99 per cent of respondents chose that answer. I believe we should continue the debate on our future by looking imaginatively at Canadian and world realities. A "idealized republic of Canada" could not only be a workable model for our nation, it represents a successfully tested framework, which we could use and modify creatively.

Robert Wyl,
Professor, School of Public Administration,
University of Victoria

I was struck by the answer to the question "Will the generation being born now be better off or worse off than their parents?" with 66 per cent responding "worse off." The other 34 per cent should have their heads examined, because the living standard of the parents was funded by borrowing money from future generations. Politicians should be made personally liable and have to pay their public debt persons back to the nation to reduce the debt they created. The time has come to be made accountable.

Robert Axon,
Brampton, Ont.

It was disappointing to see the *Maclean's*/CTV poll deteriorate from the significant to the sub-normal. The most disturbing response came from the 69 per cent of those surveyed who said that they should allocate their diminishing responsibilities and use opinion polls or a 1-800 number to deal with issues facing the country. But what possible value can be derived from questions regarding what celebrity would be preferred as an affair, or who one's favorite athlete is?

Jeffrey Barnard,
Scarborough, Ont.

Explaining ignorance

In a Jan. 4, "Go figure" article (Opening Notes), you seem bewildered about why Don Getty would state "My Canada has Quebec in



Maclean's/CTV poll important insights, chilling impressions, world realities

it" and then speak out against official bilingualism. It is painfully clear to most anglophones that official bilingualism has been instrumental in pitting them against Quebec. Quebec has made its views on the subject crystal clear with its linguistic laws. Your bewilderment speaks volumes in explaining the media's continued ignorance of the Canadian mood.

Chris Mulrow,
Windsor, B.C.

Renewing friendship

Even for a magazine feature built on rumor and conjecture, "Opening Notes" of Jan. 11 outdoes itself with wild speculation about the future of United States-Canada relations ("Including the View?"). He lives there, outgoing President George Bush, the incoming administration of president-elect Bill Clinton recognizes the importance of sound, well-developed relations with our neighbor, close friend and longest trading partner. Presidents and political parties may come and go, but our ties with Canada remain, transcending both partisanship and political change.

Ambassador Peter B. Taylor,
Embassy of the United States,
Ottawa

Taiwan tally

In the Jan. 11 issue of *Maclean's* ("Ordeal in Taiwan," Cover), Canada was erroneously stated that Derek Lee, MP, "has elected to take trips to Taiwan" since his election to the House of Commons in 1988. While Mr. Lee has indeed

visited Taiwan on two occasions, once in October, 1989, and then in July, 1990, only his initial visit was sponsored by the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lee personally funded his subsequent visit in July, 1990.

Betty Fendrick,
Legislative Assistant,
Ottawa

'No chance'

As a mathematics instructor, I am concerned about the negative attitude towards mathematics held by many students—as attitude implied by comments in your article "This year for sale" (Images of 1990, Dec. 31). Unless we take serious steps to eliminate this widespread dislike of mathematics, we will have no chance of becoming competitive in the all-important spheres of science and technology.

Alan Dai,
Saskatchewan Institute of
Applied Science and Technology,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

A dubious award

In his column "1992: Enter to laugh that day" (Dec. 21), Peter C. Newman forgot the "Take-it-out-on-the-lifelong award." It goes to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for plans to lay off about 3,000 employees to compensate for poor investment decisions made by senior executives. I do not see any of those who back with the Bankers getting the gift.

Harold Nightingale,
Durham, Ont.

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. When letters to the Editor include a mailing address, please include zip code. Toronto: (416) 963-2222. On-line: (416) 298-7226.

THE NATIONAL HAS A NEW HOME



IT'S NOW ON NEWSWORLD

Join anchor Alison Smith, one of CBC's finest journalists, for *The National* on Newsworld. Updated and expanded, it now includes sports with Bruce Dowbiggin and a coast-to-coast weather report. *The National* on Newsworld. It's right at home.

Weeknights at 10 & 11 PM (ET/AT, 11 PM/10 PM)

Available only on cable



CANADA'S 24 HOUR NEWS NETWORK
WHERE NEWS COMES FIRST

OPENING NOTES

Economic surprises,
post-office
Presleys and
pint-sized sleuths

THE DOGS—AND SPIDERS—OF WAR

Canadian soldiers deployed in Somalia have to contend not only with hot sun and guerrillas. In Babel Hara, 500 km south of the capital, Mogadishu, 545 Canadian troops share their quarters with an exotic array of animals. At night, they are surrounded by the howls of wild dogs and hyenas. During the day, Hercules Imports planes delivering supplies sometimes have to land over the city's airport to avoid a swarm of marauding flies because the planes can't land. As well, there are swarms of mosquitoes, snakes and insects. And Warrant Officer Devin Lafontaine has prescribed some of them in *Remedial*. Lafontaine, 42, a preventive medicine technician, said that he plans to bring the insects home to use in future lectures. In the meantime, the *Sphinx*, Queen's, active eagerly shows off what has become known as the "letting loose" collection that includes a brown scorpion and a copper spider, a species of deadly snake, his personal favorite—and the envy of the U.S. military's entomologist in Mogadishu, according to Lafontaine—in his queen camel spider. "I had a very rare species," he said. *Melanie's* Associate Editor Mike Newirth as he held up a cup containing a brown creature resembling a tarantula. "This beautiful tarantula was in our tent," added Lafontaine, his eyes sparkling behind his wire-rimmed glasses. "We almost 10 inches when it fully extended."



Cpl. Paul Girault in Babel Hara spiders and marauding deserts

That familiar ring

It has become so predictable as a politician breaking a promise. Shortly after a newly elected leader takes office, he announces that, in his ability, he has discovered that the government's finances are in worse shape than he had expected. Some post-election surprises.

"We can now see the full magnitude of the debt we will inherit and the challenge that we must confront. The startling revelation—however surprising it is—that the projected deficit for 1997 has grown by \$60 billion."

—U.S. president-elect Bill Clinton on Jan. 8, 1993. Clinton, who will be sworn in on Jan. 20, may have to revise his original timetable for deficit reduction.

"We uncovered a lot of dubious accounting practices and hidden costs and the like, and we wanted to make sure that all of that is up front and clear for British Columbia."

—Glen Clark, finance minister in B.C. Premier Mike Harcourt's NDP government, on Feb. 17, 1995, after reporting that the provincial deficit would be \$895 million higher than predicted by the previous Social Credit government.

"I intend to get to the bottom of this, of how and why the numbers that are being thrown around now are so different from the ones that were thrown around in front of the public in July."

—Ontario Premier Bob Rae on Sept. 18, 1990, six days after winning the provincial election, explaining that the outgoing Liberal's predicted budget surplus of \$23 million had suddenly become a deficit of \$70 million.

"What happened is that when we came in, as you know, we found an economic situation which is almost \$5 billion worse simply than had been predicted."

—Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Nov. 14, 1984, two months after the Conservatives defeated John Turner's Liberals.

KINDERGARTEN COPS

A 5-year police veteran in Upsala, Sweden, has developed a new way to fight crime. On Monday morning, Göran Hård leads an extracurricular detective club for 10-year-olds in the town center's dining room. The eager participants, with their adult mystery mentors, study The Green Book's Handbook and learn such policing techniques as fingerprinting and first aid. But the program is more than just fun and games. Often, the youngsters are called into active duty. After a child was kidnapped recently from a soccer field here, Hård led exactly what to do. "I called up the school and said, 'Let us try this out.'" Armed with a brief description, the children found the woman in a local cafe within half an hour. And whenever a boy is reported stolen—on almost daily occurrence in the university city—the 100-star crime-busters are deployed to find it, returning an average of three times a week to their rightful owners. Their reward, a pass to the local swimming pool. After five years of teaching the preening course to groups of 20, Hård now claims that his district, with 16,000 residents, has "100 excellent small detectives and the lowest crime rate in town." With apologies to Sherlock Holmes, the reason for his success is elementary.

Starstruck White Female

It is a calling card. Denise Miller, the Canadian daughter of 1960's low-budget *Scary* and *36*, has lived up to two Hollywood scripts. Bridget Fonda and Jessica Tandy, to cite in her new film, *Genie*. A road movie about a younger and older woman driving from Georgia to Toronto, the 18-film production is due to begin filming in March. Tandy and



Mail The King

For people get a birthday back as big as Elvis Presley's last week. To coincide with what would have been the King's 58th birthday on Jan. 8, the U.S. Postal Service released 500 million 20-cent stamps—more than three times larger than a usual post rate. As Granddaddy, Presley's adopted home in Memphis and the place where he died in 1977, about 10,000 fans showed up for the stamp festivities to celebrate the new stamp—including one featuring

bands, gospel groups and performers of Presley's songs by kids drawn from old high school, L. C. Homes. The celebrations peaked at 12:00 a.m. on Friday, when 75 million stamps became the memento of the young King went on sale at Graceland. Among the stamps were 25,000 birthday accolades—envelopes with pictures of Presley, stamped with a caricature and addressed with gold letters spelling "I was here." Also there: the King-on-a-giant video screen superposed over the Memphis Symphony to make it appear as if Presley and the symphony were playing together. Special live performances were also given in Graceland and Presley's birthplace, 100 km away in Tupelo, Miss., where about 250,000 of the Elvis stamps were sold by the end of the weekend. For the U.S. Postal Service, the 20-cent stamp should provide a windfall net revenue of \$20 million, according to representative Thomas Hurd. With so many available, she added, "It won't become a rare stamp, but we know that this one will be a blockbuster."



Fonda met for the first time at a lunch with Miller and her Canadian producer, Christina Jennings, in a Manhattan restaurant on American Express.

Both stars were nervous, recalled Miller. "Jessica arrived and said, 'I hope I don't let Bridget down.' Then Bridget came and said, 'I hope I don't let Jessica down.'"

"Fonda, fresh from her success in *Single White Female*, was so nervous about keeping the legacy of Tandy, although she usually says she doesn't, she dressed had a glass of wine. 'She doesn't smoke either,' Miller added, 'but she had had her cigarette.'"

The Geography Of Giving

Charity, in the spring days, begins at home. But according to figures for 1993 charitable donations released by Statistics Canada last week, the urge to give largely depends on the location of that home. "There is a significant correlation between income and what people give," said Statistics Canada information editor Paul Flomovitch. "It got more to do with where people live." A comparison of random charitable donations, which reflect the most common amounts donated, in metropolitan areas.



PASSAGES

DISCOVERING: Princess Margaret, 65, younger sister of Queen Elizabeth II, lives peacefully in a London hospital. A Buckingham Palace statement said that her stay in hospital was a precaution, but British newspapers speculated that doctors were conducting tests for traces of lung cancer. The princess, who is a heavy smoker, appeared drab and frail during recent public appearances. In 1968, cancer involved a section of her left lung. Margaret divorced Lord Snowdon in 1978 after 18 years of marriage.



set up the Royal's precursor, the Winnipeg Bell Club, in 1936.

DISC: Historian, author and journalist Ross Lewis, 71, of course, in a Halifax hospital.

The Halifax native was best known for his study of the sinking of the warship *Titanic* off Newfoundland in 1912. He published three books and had been working on a fourth about the *Titanic*.

SPORTS: As the first woman president of an American television network, Leslie Saltzman, 46, at Fox Broadcasting Co., replacing Jane Knicker, 46, who resigned two days earlier. Since 1991, Saltzman has been chairman of Twentieth Television, Fox Inc.'s syndication and network program production division.

DISC: Stranahan twins Tronette and Yvette McCarthys, 43, in their Long Beach, Calif., home. Friends and that despite being named at the head, they had that much avoided appearance in couples and with gospel singing groups.

THE RISING STAR

KIM CAMPBELL
BECOMES CANADA'S
FIRST FEMALE
DEFENCE MINISTER
IN AN ELECTION-
YEAR SHUFFLE

It was an arrangement of obvious mutual benefit: After three tumultuous years as federal minister of justice, Kim Campbell was ready for a new assignment. At the same time, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien needed a high-profile counterpart for an otherwise minor cabinet shuffle to launch an election year. The result, one day before 39 Conservative MPs were sworn into their new posts on Jan. 4, Mulroney offered Campbell the high-profile job as Canada's minister of national defence. Despite persistent speculation that placed her at the forefront of a list of potential leadership contenders—if Mulroney steps down—Campbell has proven to be a solid team player. Indeed, after the ceremony, the Vancouver 101 newspaper speculated about her leadership potential on "July." Three days later, Campbell used twice to rephrase her denial. "Who needs a leadership race? I'll just stage a military coup," the fledgling defence minister told *Maclean's*, adding "Don't mess with me. I have tanks."

Beneath the surface lies a kernel of truth: A native son, the 45-year-old former litigation lawyer and political philosophy teacher has emerged in one of the hottest Conservative governments' most visible areas: its defence. As becoming Canada's first—and very likely—female defence minister, Campbell also becomes the first minister to handle both that department as well as the department of veterans' affairs. And the obvious portfolio provides her with a politically powerful seat, despite her status as minister. As Canada's first—and very likely—female defence minister, Campbell also becomes the first minister to handle both that department as well as the department of veterans' affairs. And the obvious portfolio provides her with a politically powerful seat, despite her status as minister.

That much of the cabinet shuffle debate last week focused on who would replace Mulroney was a reward or a punishment is evidence of her emergence in the national political



Campbell picking up at the justice ministry: "Don't mess with me—I have tanks"

stage. Campbell's move to the supercharge of her new appointment is without equivocation. And the new defence minister. "This discussion about the Prime Minister's Office to the right of the Prime Minister's Office, I'm not sure I can do it," she said. "I'm not sure I can do it."

In fact, Mulroney has listened that Mulroney plans to build a key election platform around the combined forces of Campbell and External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall. Asked by *General John de Chastelain*, sponsored last week as Canada's ambassador to the United States (page 14), the two cabinet ministers are to merge Canada's separate defence and foreign policies into a comprehensive international policy that likely will include a statement of the country's traditional peacekeeping role (page 22). Stating that "now, Canadians are aware of the high costs necessary to train

and maintain peacekeeping troops, Campbell vowed to hold "public discussions" to determine what Canadians want from the military. Besides the mission: "Foreign policy cannot be dependent of military capability. You cannot write a cheque that you can't cash."

Such self-assurance after only days in the portfolio is rooted in Campbell's lifelong interest in international affairs. Last week, it also helped her step her Justice office aides of personal belongings. Campbell was clearly anxious to pick up and go. "In my head, I've already started my new job." The allure of the portfolio, she added, is the shifting world order that calls for a realignment of defence and foreign-policy priorities. And Campbell: "The removal of the nuclear threat has in itself ways made the world less safe. There are all sorts of ways in which the new world configurations

can create problems. For the first time in my lifetime we have the capacity to make some real changes."

Campbell said that she learned from Mulroney in early December that she was likely to be shifted to a new portfolio. But added that she had no idea what it would be. "I am an fighter," Campbell said. "When he told me, I probably said, 'Only God, Prime Minister Leslyn Laundy, Daddy Warbucks.' He was just as pleased as punch with himself."

At age 25, Campbell earned a mathematics professor 30 years her senior, a man she describes as one of her first mentors. He brought three teenage daughters to the house, and although Campbell divorced their father, she says that she remains close to the children. Campbell remarried in 1986, to Vancouver lawyer Howard Boffy. After his election in 1988, the two married their residence—now in Ottawa, one overlooking Lakeview in Vancouver, where Campbell still lives, and another on a 40-foot boat docked at Vancouver Island—until separating in 1990. The marriage, which has no children of her own, says that throughout her marriage, she maintained a strong measure of independence. Added Campbell, who worked as a high school teacher to pay her way through law school. "I have never been married to a man who brought his whole psychosocial home. I don't have the luxury of being on somebody's income."

That sense of individualism and pride colored Campbell into the arena of partisan politics. In 1980, Campbell, then an adviser to Bennett, opposed the advice of friends and ran for the federal Liberal Party to replace him. He won 24 votes, and she placed last in a field of 12 with only 14 votes. But David Camp, a Vancouver lawyer who worked on her leadership bid and personal and federal election campaigns. "She told us the world came last, but that she was running on a point of principle. From that experience, however, she became the master practitioner of the new, new-driven politics."

Still, Campbell paid a political price for her spunk. Her conviction speech, highlighted by the explicit "choice without tolerance" in a debate on the issue, was viewed directly by Vancouver's *Star*. Later, she attacked the premier for his stance on cutting back on all legal abortions. Elected to the provincial legislature in 1986, Campbell lingered on the backbenches. And the minister. "We all know that we have a very serious situation in the province," she said. "Two years later, after constant public bickering with Vander Zalm, Campbell jumped into the federal arena by running successfully in Vancouver Centre, a traditional swing riding area, by taking Tony International Trade Minister Pat Carney's seat."

Taking pains to turn aside those descriptions of her as a little misanthropic, Campbell once wrote a letter of conviction to a newspaper that mistakenly identified her as a member of the Liberal Party. "I am not a Liberal," she wrote, "and I am not a member of the Liberal Party."

Campbell tries to avoid publicly discussing her personal life, arguing that the media often subject the private worlds of female politi-

cians to greater scrutiny than those of male politicians. But she has revealed some central details of her life, starting with what she describes as an unhappy childhood. Born April Phyllis Campbell, the new defence minister adopted Kim as a nickname when she was 13, but still retains her legal name. That year, her mother, Phyllis, ran off for several years and worked on boats in the Mediterranean and West Indies. From that point, Campbell and her older sister were raised by her father, George, a Crown prosecutor.

At age 25, Campbell married a mathematics professor 30 years her senior, a man she describes as one of her first mentors. He brought three teenage daughters to the house, and although Campbell divorced their father, she says that she remains close to the children. Campbell remarried in 1986, to Vancouver lawyer Howard Boffy. After his election in 1988, the two married their residence—now in Ottawa, one overlooking Lakeview in Vancouver, where Campbell still lives, and another on a 40-foot boat docked at Vancouver Island—until separating in 1990. The marriage, which has no children of her own, says that throughout her marriage, she maintained a strong measure of independence. Added Campbell, who worked as a high school teacher to pay her way through law school. "I have never been married to a man who brought his whole psychosocial home. I don't have the luxury of being on somebody's income."

That sense of individualism and pride colored Campbell into the arena of partisan politics. In 1980, Campbell, then an adviser to Bennett, opposed the advice of friends and ran for the federal Liberal Party to replace him. He won 24 votes, and she placed last in a field of 12 with only 14 votes. But David Camp, a Vancouver lawyer who worked on her leadership bid and personal and federal election campaigns. "She told us the world came last, but that she was running on a point of principle. From that experience, however, she became the master practitioner of the new, new-driven politics."

Still, Campbell paid a political price for her spunk. Her conviction speech, highlighted by the explicit "choice without tolerance" in a debate on the issue, was viewed directly by Vancouver's *Star*. Later, she attacked the premier for his stance on cutting back on all legal abortions. Elected to the provincial legislature in 1986, Campbell lingered on the backbenches. And the minister. "We all know that we have a very serious situation in the province," she said. "Two years later, after constant public bickering with Vander Zalm, Campbell jumped into the federal arena by running successfully in Vancouver Centre, a traditional swing riding area, by taking Tony International Trade Minister Pat Carney's seat."

Taking pains to turn aside those descriptions of her as a little misanthropic, Campbell once wrote a letter of conviction to a newspaper that mistakenly identified her as a member of the Liberal Party. "I am not a Liberal," she wrote, "and I am not a member of the Liberal Party."

National Notes

BOURKHA'S CANCER

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's skin cancer has spread to other parts of his body and will require further treatment, the *Shenandoah* newspaper. Bourassa's physician at the U.S. National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., said that the premier recovered "very well" from an operation to remove a tumor on his right chest wall, his second cancer-related surgery in 20 years. Bourassa is suffering from melanoma, the least common but most serious form of skin cancer. An official statement said that Bourassa, who resumed his Florida holiday after the operation, would return to work on Jan. 15.

WESTRAP'S MYSTERIES

Nova Scotia Liberal Minister Thomas Mulcair opposed a Westrap coal mine plan to foot part of its mine in Pictou—despite the fact that the mine is located in the Pictou area. Mulcair argued that the flooding would make the area where the mine occurred inaccessible—and hopes of deterring the mine. The explosion that Westrap officials said had flooded in the only way to stabilize some of the deeper and some that are still flooded with potentially explosive methane, slowing the company to repair the main shafts and drill new tunnels.

MAJID MANOULIS

Queen's Public Security Minister Claude Ryan issued a public appeal to "identify and neutralize" the media who deflected news Montreal's newspaper with New England and western cities last month. Police said that they are increasing patrols near all Montreal's newspapers.

ISOLATION AND AIDS

The Alberta Civil Liberties Association vowed to challenge claims proposed by the city of Edmonton that would regulate employment of court agencies, strip rules and manage parties. The planned claims would require escorts and strippers to purchase a \$500 licence and pass a medical test every six months to ensure that they are free of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. But local civil liberties lawyers say that mandatory testing for sex-related diseases is discriminatory.

SETTING A DANCE

The trial of University Professor Robert Kennedy's University professor accused of the shooting deaths of four of his colleagues, will begin on March 8 in Montreal. The trial, which claims that Kennedy was a member of the Black Panther Party, has led to a public inquiry into the research, has shed no light on the

at I have intellectual interests." And during the 1989 provincial leadership race, Campbell was quoted as saying that "I like to socialize with people who read the same things I do and have a similar level of education, but I generally like ordinary people." Said B.C. New Democrat MP Lynn Hunter: "She is the only one I have ever loved (in Parliament)." Queen Elizabeth, given a new name, Rose, in the House of Commons, not academics."

The flip side of the cool intellectual image is a quackish, out-of-place comeliness. In 1983, at a 30-year-old law class, then the director of the school's annual winter convocation, Campbell told The Vancouver Sun, "What if I really like to do in make-up lots of money and just be a writer of comedies and sit at home with a lampshade on my head?" Almost a decade later, the young cabinet minister provoked nationwide controversy in the fall when a picture she had posed two years earlier, bare-shouldered behind her legal robes, was published as a book of photographs of successful Canadian women.

When the *Star's* Hunter described her as "the Madonna of Canadian politics," Campbell tartly responded, "A comparison between Madonna and me is a comparison between a strapping evening gown and a gaudy evening dress." Said CBC radio host John Gherke: "a childhood friend of Campbell's 'Rin' adjusts to the situation around her, which is part of her genius. It is calm and dry, she's calm and dry. If it calls for jump, she's fiery."

In Ottawa, Campbell has built a political reputation of being strictly partisan while maintaining her intellectual honesty. A self-

avowed feminist, she said that before her appointment to the Justice portfolio she was "considerable" that there was to law defining when women could have access to abortion. But as a law-making minister, she oversaw the Commons passage of controversial legislation to remove abortion, carrying her fight to the Senate, where the bill was ultimately defeated in January, 1990. Described by some as one side as a quackish-front boss who smirks as her own wit, Campbell in contrast cites public participation in the policy-making process as a hallmark of her Justice tenure. Said Campbell: "This important thing is to put processes in place that can't be turned back."



De Charlevoix: from haggler to general by age 39

Malruy's choice seemed to be an inspired one. Said Joseph Jodet, director of the Canada Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington: "Washington loves a general." He added that De Charlevoix's unorthodox background—he was born in Banusia of British parents who fled for the Allies during the Second World War, joined the Canadian military as a haggler, and became a brigadier-general at 39—a bound to attract attention. Declared Jodet: "He is going to be some personality, character. But he is also going to be appreciated as an extremely able politician."

While De Charlevoix, who has two adult children with his wife Mary-Ann, has a keen understanding of politics, Jodet said that his lack of partisan affiliation will be an asset. He added that the incoming Clinton administration

had enough time to make changes in the department and in the Canadian legal landscape that are permanent."

In the uncertainties of an election year, there are no such luxuries of time for Campbell in her new role. Last week's cabinet shuffle left her charged with Malruy's intentions. As the Prime Minister left for a 14-day vacation in Florida, he said that major changes will be made before election is called. But the retirement of five cabinet ministers, announced at the time of the shuffle—including former energy minister John Egan, former defense minister Marcel Masse and former secretary of state Robert de Cotigny—are the signpost of the possible dismantling of the eight-year-old Tryon regime. Still, last week's changes, which included the elevation of Pierre Bize from Consumer and Corporate Affairs to take on Campbell's former Justice portfolio, did nothing to stem the speculation over who will take the Conservatives into the next election. But for her part, Campbell said that she is happy to have Malruy continue as leader. "The Prime Minister has no doubts about my loyalty," she said. Nor, presumably, any doubts about her abilities.

J. KAYE PELLON with
SAL QUINN in Toronto,
LUKE FISHER and
NANCY WOOD in Ottawa

would probably have treated a potential opponent less seriously, on the assumption that he would be replaced if the Conservatives lose the coming election.

The so other diplomatic appointments announced last week involved career and seniors. The best known of those, Donald Campbell, currently deputy minister for international trade, will go to Japan, a post that demands detailed knowledge of trade routes. But the Washington Embassy and its 311 personnel staff remains Ottawa's largest and most important diplomatic post—and analysts predict that the Clinton administration may quickly come to value De Charlevoix's experience as international peacekeeping. Said Peter Moran, director of the Canadian-American Center at the University of Maine: "American are at a loss to know what to do about trouble spots in Eastern Europe." Although De Charlevoix still has much to learn, he already has great deal to contribute.

NANCY WOOD in Ottawa

After Joe Ghiz

Catherine Callbeck is the heir apparent

From the beginning, it has resembled a preschooler's bid to a coronation more than a senior political leadership race. On Nov. 16, 17 days after Prince Edward Island's popular Liberal Premier Joe Ghiz announced his intention to step down, Catherine Callbeck declared her candidacy for Ghiz's job. Callbeck, 53, the Liberal MP for the island riding of Miramichi, jumped into the race with characteristic enthusiasm—crisscrossing Ghiz's ancestral province to convince local Liberals that she deserved their support.

"We have run the campaign as if these were the candidates in the race," Callbeck told Miramichi's *Acadie*. But the reality is far different. By the time nominations closed on Dec. 31, only two fringe candidates had stepped forward to challenge Callbeck—all but ensuring her victory at the party's Jan. 23 leadership convention. Callbeck, who has the support of the party establishment, says that she will not try to fill Ghiz's shoes if she succeeds, as he had to become Canada's only sitting female premier. "When you take a publicist like you taking your oxygen," she said, adding, "We intend to hold onto the strengths of the Ghiz government."

These strengths are considerable. With the Liberals holding 34 of the island's 35 legislative seats—there are also two Conservative seats—there is one vacant seat in the legislature. Callbeck is poised to inherit what is, for the time being at least, an iron grip on power. And according to a poll of 300 islanders conducted in November by Halifax-based Corporate Research Associates, the provincial Liberals enjoy the support of 75 per cent of decided voters, compared with 12 per cent for the Conservatives and eight per cent for the New Democrats. That popularity, as well as the party's apparent unity, will be important assets for the Liberals in the next provincial election, which must take place in the spring of 1996. Declared Liberal MP Ross Young, the "Catherine" enjoys the party's overwhelming support."

Callbeck's background is tailored for the job. One of her ancestors, Philip Callbeck, served as Prince Edward Island's attorney general and acting governor from 1715 to 1878. Her

grandfather, William Callbeck, opened a general store at the turn of the century in Central Bedford, 50 km west of Charlottetown, which over the years became an island institution—the family now operates a furniture store and a chain of hardware outlets. As a high-school



Callbeck: "We intend to build on the Ghiz government"

student, Callbeck herself worked summers at the family store before enrolling in 1966 as the only woman in the undergraduate commerce program at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B.

Callbeck, who has never married and lives with her 45-year-old mother, Betty, at the family's clapboard house in Central Bedford, received her first taste of politics at Mount Allison when she served as a Liberal member of the university's model parliament. But she put her political aspirations on hold after graduation, choosing instead to complete a bachelor's degree in education at Dalhousie University and then teach business administration at high schools in Saint John, N.B., and Toronto. In 1968, she returned to Central Bedford to help run the family company.

But provincial politics beckoned. In 1974, the governing Liberals asked the then 30-year-old

executive to run in that year's provincial election. Recall Callbeck: "I was elected on Monday and by Thursday I was in the cabinet with two portfolios." For four years, she served as minister of health and social services as the minister responsible for disabled people. In 1978, on the eve of another provincial election, she resigned to devote her time to the family business. Her expiring reply: But she returned to politics two years later, running as a Liberal in Miramichi and winning by 2,121 votes over her Tory opponent.

During Callbeck's four years in Ottawa, she has been a voice of small business and an advocate of increased funding for breast cancer research. Even her opponents at the other side of the House praise her abilities. Said Donald Bennett, the Conservative chairman of the Commons financial institutions subcommittee, on which Callbeck sits: "She started off nice, but learned quickly. She understands which way the world goes."

So, clearly, to the members of Prince Edward Island's provincial Legislature. Although several of them expressed misgivings for the leadership, such as recently declared to challenge Callbeck. Her only rivals are a pair of retired party campaigners: Federal public servant William Campbell, a 47-year-old fiscal investigator for the federal department of employment and immigration who has never held elected office. But his candidate's papers only two months before the 5 p.m. deadline on Dec. 30. Batches that same day Larry Green, 58, a seasonal laborer who lives in Sturgeon, a tiny village 60 km east of Charlottetown, also threw his hat into the ring. Declared John Crowley, a professor of political studies at the University of Prince Edward Island: "I don't see the two of them putting together enough support to force a second ballot."

Still, island politics may prove among the Callbeck's. She was the wife of a cabinet minister in the 1975-76 provincial election. She worked for Newfoundland, the second-highest cabinet position in the province. She was the wife of a Liberal MP. She has a high degree of fiscal responsibility, not somebody who is going to propose a program because it may be momentarily popular."

Callbeck would also likely face a battle with former and now Conservative opposition party leader and former Prime Minister Jean Charest. She supports the \$80-million project, although she says that Ottawa and the province still have to agree to the terms of compensation for 600 ferry workers whose jobs would be endangered. "I welcome a challenge," Callbeck says. "Even with my own strength, she will clearly face a number of challenges in the months ahead."

JOHN DE MONT with MARGARET MACDONALD in Charlottetown and GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa

A GENERAL GOES TO WASHINGTON

During the 1991 Federal Call was to sit on cabinet meetings and impressed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney with his strategic advice and political acumen—and the Conservatives then tried to recruit him to run in the federal election to be held later this year. Gen. John de Charlevoix declined that overture, but last week he accepted another overture, from Mulroney himself. Later this month, the 60-year-old chief of defense staff will become Canada's ambassador to the United States, replacing Derek Burnham. De Charlevoix, who has a reputation for steadfastness under pressure, approached his new assignment with confidence and optimism. "I'll just take off my uniform, and go to work," he said.

In political and diplomatic circles, however, de Charlevoix's appointment, one of several announced last week, caused ripples of surprise. The Royal Military College (RMC) graduate has no experience in economic policy or trade, issues that are invariably at the top of the bilateral agenda. Still,



OUR NON-STOP ROUTES TO OUTPERFORMANCE FOR RSP INVESTMENTS DEPART DAILY.

Book before March 1st to take advantage of this year's tax savings. We offer a unique investment approach that we call outperformance. It's a disciplined, step-by-step process that starts by selecting and investing

in companies that are excellent performers. We stay on top of these companies by staying in touch with their key people and by constantly evaluating performance to maintain a competitive edge.

It may take more time and energy on our part, but in the long run, it's an investment that pays off.

**TRIMARK
MUTUAL FUNDS**
WE MANAGE
TO OUTPERFORM

ASK YOUR FINANCIAL ADVISOR OR CALL 1-800-465-3399

Important information about this mutual fund is contained in its simplified prospectus. Obtain a copy from Trimark Mutual Funds and read it carefully before investing. Your own risk and investment returns will fluctuate.



The Braer *lurching* on the rocks *poisonous* waves threaten a pristine environment in one of the remotest parts of Europe

WORLD

DISASTER AT SEA

On a normal winter's morning, the view from John Leslie's house on the southern tip of the Shetland Islands is serene: but hazardous. In the distance, a few dozen scattered houses and the turbulent North Sea pounding the shoreline. Last week the scenery was the same but everything had changed. The waves crashing into the bay below Leslie's sheep farm were as ominous dark brown, and the air was heavy with the pungent, sickly smell of crude oil. Just out of sight around a rocky

A MASSIVE OIL SPILL THREATENS THE SHETLAND ISLANDS' AGE-OLD WAY OF LIFE

headland, millions of gallons of oil were oozing from the wreck of the tanker *Braer*, and Leslie contemplated the ruin of his livelihood. The gales that drove the *Braer* to its death on the rocks blew a fine mist of oil onto Leslie's grazing land and coated his sheep with a thick slick film. "It's a complete disaster," he reflected as he herded his sheep into a pen and prepared to move them north to safety. "Our whole way of life is in the balance."

The wreck of the *Braer* was potentially Britain's worst-ever environmental disaster—

and one of the largest oil spills anywhere. The ship was carrying 26 million gallons of crude from the port of Mongstad in Norway to refineries at St-Romuald, Que. near Quebec City. And where it crashed into Shetland's pillow coast in the early evening, the *Braer*'s tank displaced the *Amoco Cadiz* and the *Exxon Valdez* as the world's great oil shippers.

Leslie's family has raised sheep and cattle around Taub's farm, but when boats load his business and his way of life were under threat. Old legends, known as the gales, first seeing the Shetlands all winter, under his land and made his 150 sheep only to the touch. Leslie sent the sheep 40 km north to the island's capital, Lerwick, to avoid the contamination. And, like many people living on the size of the island, he did not accept official assurances that the shiny spray posed no threat to human health. He sent his three young children to stay with relatives 120 km away. "We just wanted to get them away from the oil," he said. "But there's no question of moving. The *Braer* has been here for 10 days. You can't shift it away, no matter what."

Other local people feared their anxiety and anger elsewhere at the captain and owners of

provided hundreds of jobs. Cleanup crews, wearing fire suits for protection against hot fumes, poked up the oil-soaked bodies of haw drops of dead birds. The victims, crated into orange bins, were a mix of northern bird life: long tailed ducks, great northern divers, shags and gulls.

But for all the damage to an environment once famed for its purity, it could have been much worse. Experts who rushed in to deal with the wreck acknowledged that, by itself, oil is not a contaminant of strong youth, the *Braer*'s unexpected resilience and sheer lack limited the impact of the spill. On its first night pitched against the rocks, the ship was pumpled by waves of up to 180 m a g. But it did not break apart, and officials estimated that more than half of its oil remained in its tanks. Strong winds pushed much of the oil into a few tiny bays, limiting the damage. And the ship's cargo was light crude oil, which evaporates and disperses more quickly than heavier oil and would thus does heavier crude, like that spilled by the *Exxon Valdez* off Alaska in 1989.

Most important for the wildlife, the accident occurred at least two months before eagle bird populations normally arrive in the islands for their spring breeding season. Had the spill happened in March or April, said Keith Farquhar, one of dozens of conservationists collecting dead and dying birds, the death toll would have run into thousands rather than hundreds. "We wouldn't be dealing with a potential disaster," he said. "We'd have a full-scale crisis on our hands."

That was little comfort to the 23,000 Shetlanders who on Tuesday to find the tranquility of their tiny windwept villages shattered. For them, it was a nightmare: their livestock and crops, poisoned, their children breathing air tainted with oil fumes. John Leslie, the 32-year-old sheep farmer, is one of 200 sheepfarmers at a hamlet called Taub, a cluster of gray bungalows on a bleak, treeless hillside rising above the sandy Bay of Quivade. It is one of the remotest parts of Europe, midway between mainland Britain and Norway. But the emergency suddenly placed Leslie and his neighbors at the epicenter of international attention.

Leslie's family has raised sheep and cattle around Taub's farm, but when boats load his business and his way of life were under threat. Old legends, known as the gales, first seeing the Shetlands all winter, under his land and made his 150 sheep only to the touch. Leslie sent the sheep 40 km north to the island's capital, Lerwick, to avoid the contamination. And, like many people living on the size of the island, he did not accept official assurances that the shiny spray posed no threat to human health. He sent his three young children to stay with relatives 120 km away. "We just wanted to get them away from the oil," he said. "But there's no question of moving. The *Braer* has been here for 10 days. You can't shift it away, no matter what."

Other local people feared their anxiety and anger elsewhere at the captain and owners of

World Notes

ATROCITIES IN BOSNIA

Once Aziz Warburton, the head of a United Nations Community Development program, warned Serbian forces of raping women in Bosnia-Herzegovina to intimidate Muslim communities and carry out "ethnic cleansing." A confidential Western report by the U.S. group claimed that Serbia had carried out the organized rape of at least 30,000 Muslim women and young girls, many of whom may have died as a result of the brutal experience. Warburton's report, the first step in initiating a possible Nuremberg-style war crimes trial, is based on a five-day visit to Croatia last month as well as evidence gathered by the Red Cross and other aid agencies working in the area.

RETURN OF THE GALLIOWS

Confused child killer Wendell Allen Dool, because the first person to be legally hung in the United States since 1965. Dool, 38, convicted for the 1969 rape, torture and slayings of three boys aged 4 to 11, went to the gallows at the state penitentiary in Wills Mills, Wash.

BLOODSHED IN INDIA

In a violent week in India, at least 53 civilians died when paramilitary troops of the Border Security Force went on a campaign of killing and arson in the Kashmir town of Sogur. The Indian government pronounced its inquiry into the massacre, which happened after Kashmiri separatists killed a trooper. Meanwhile, communal fighting between Hindus and Muslims in Bombay and Amsterdam left at least 47 dead.

SMOKING WARREN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released the findings of a four-year study claiming that indirect tobacco smoke caused 90 per cent of all lung cancer not caused by direct inhalation. In the United States, the EPA estimates that indirect smoke results in 3,000 deaths a year. The tobacco industry dismissed the report as unscientific.

NEIGHBORLY ASSURANCES

Before meeting with Mexico's President Carlos Salinas or Gorbachev in Austin, Texas, president-elect Bill Clinton telephoned Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to assure him, according to Ottawa, that his administration will not renegotiate portions of the North American Free Trade Agreement without Canada's participation. Mulroney said Clinton also agreed to get together shortly after the Jan. 15 inauguration, for the new president's first meeting with a foreign head of government.

the 48,000-ton *Brewer*, an 85-year-old American-owned tanker that is registered in Liberia (its "home" is there), was headed for the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. Its Greek captain, Nicos Andros Galtis, chartered a course through the 22-mile-wide strait between Shearwater and Fair Isle to the south. At 5:20 a.m. on Jan. 5, Galtis alerted coast guards that his ship's single engine was "experiencing" serious difficulties. The *Brewer* began drifting helplessly toward the rocks. About four hours later, two rescue helicopters picked up the 34-member crew. A few minutes after the end of Greece, Pigeons and Pelas, And at 11:30 a.m., the *Brewer* struck Galtis's bow, a rocky promontory jutting from Shearwater's south coast. Minutes later, waves were piling down from the 200-foot cliffs above the wreck onto the first oil leaking from ruptured tanks into the sea.

A British government inquiry will try to find out why the accident occurred. But last week, Shearwater strikers were already charging that some of the crew should have stayed aboard longer in order to help a master tug that had been sent to the area to secure a towline to the stricken ship and drag it away from the island. The tug's skipper, Michael Shearwater, accused that he could have saved the ship if someone had stayed on board to give a few lines to the tugboat to his tug. For Willie Tait, a sheep farmer and Shearwater's local council representative, the district directly affected by the spill, the accident proved that tankers like the *Brewer*, manned by poorly paid multinational crews and equipped for convenience as such countries as Liberia, add to the risk of shipping oil through stormy seas. Tait, a Greek captain, Tait, a Greek, would likely have stuck long as with his ship, giving people extra time to take the tow away from danger. Most crews like the *Brewer*'s, Tait claimed, find it more difficult to communicate at an emergency.

But there may have been other problems with the ship. Norwegian environmentalists revealed documents showing that the *Brewer* had undergone extensive recent repairs as its safety equipment, pumps and engine. And there were numerous reports surrounding the ship, an oil slick from the *Brewer*. Like its sister ship, the *Colts* had major trouble on the

run from the North Sea into the St. Lawrence River early in January. "All the ingredients for trouble are there," said Michael Probst, president of the International Maritime Ports Association. He said Canadian Coast Guard officials said that the *Colts*'s engine had malfunctioned at around the St. Lawrence, primarily because of poor equipment and inadequate crew training. The inspectors' report had allowed sea to build up around the ship's cooling system,

Whatever the cause of the *Brewer*'s grounding, the result is that the Shearwater's age-old tradition of fishing and farming are endangered by exploitation of a resource that has been part of the slender economy only since the mid-1970s, when North Sea oil was developed, and will not last as a few more decades. "Oil is there, it'll go in a few years," said Tait. "We've got to depend on the oil industry, but that's always been the way Shearwater has survived."

A lecturer in Larnach made his stage planer, posing a sign in his window announcing: "No Librarian comes around here." The spill triggered critics to urge the British government to adopt measures similar to those that the United States took after the Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska. American industries now limit older tankers with single hulls, such as the *Brewer*, from traveling through environmentally sensitive areas and not dead-end for all tankers entering U.S. waters to be double-hulled.

The spill triggered critics to urge the British government to adopt measures similar to those that the United States took after the Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska. American industries now limit older tankers with single hulls, such as the *Brewer*, from traveling through environmentally sensitive areas and not dead-end for all tankers entering U.S. waters to be double-hulled. That would limit the extent of a spill if a ship ran aground, but it would almost certainly not have prevented the *Brewer* from leaking after being wrecked, either by the tanker's faulty ship.

Those and other issues will come under scrutiny by the British government's inquiry announced last week. But Shearwater's crew has already expressed concerns for their families and for their future. An British super-market cancelled orders for Shearwater's fish line that it might be polluted, salmon farmers watched helplessly as oil spilled north towards the pens where they raise their trout, a \$70-million-a-year business. Meanwhile, it is estimated that two miles from the wreck, cleanup crews contained to bring in the leaders of birds whose water have had suddenly turned poisonous. Eric Webb, an expert with the Protection of Birds, pressed as he emptied another orange bag containing the blackened bodies of nine ships, those long-tailed ducks and a goldenfin. For him, at least, the tragedy lay in the fact that the *Brewer* was part of a larger ecological problem, and not likely to be the last. "If you put it in industry," Webb concluded sadly, "these things are just going to happen."

Royal Society pressed as he emptied another orange bag containing the blackened bodies of nine ships, those long-tailed ducks and a goldenfin. For him, at least, the tragedy lay in the fact that the *Brewer* was part of a larger ecological problem, and not likely to be the last. "If you put it in industry," Webb concluded sadly, "these things are just going to happen."

Anders Philips in the Shearwater Islands

THE UNITED STATES

Justice—Texas style

A Texas coroner mishandles vital evidence

The hefty, broad-shouldered defendant testified with German accent and authority and effortlessly effectiveness. The two men and one woman stood in a ballroom in a two-story house in east Lubbock, Tex., on Sept. 10, 1987. Dr. Ralph Erdmann stood, dead or around 12:30 a.m. morning. The prosecution's theory of a drug deal gone sour. And the jury would have to find, in finding that 22-year-old coroner (Lubbock) Division, guilty of first-degree murder. In Texas, that crime is classified "capital murder," and carries the death penalty, and Erdmann was accused to be. There was only one small problem: the findings about certainty did not happen as Erdmann described.

But at the climax of Lubbock's coroner during a series of jury decisions over several months in 1992, Erdmann, 66, only occasionally based his testimony on fact. Indeed, he provided many of the post-mortem reports, which he provided to nine of the 14 jurors. Ten months over a period of nine years, without ever bothering to conduct autopsies. The newsweekers, Erdmann raised up tissue samples from different cadavers, in one especially made another, retaining the body of a 14-year-old boy with the darkest remains of an adult woman to a county morgue. Other corpses entrusted to his care not again such as their heart and brain to Erdmann's suitcase of providing human tissue for researchers.

Erdmann's hand never finally came to an end last September, when he did not survive a total of seven criminal charges had against him in three Texas counties. But his downfall left a legacy of distrust, political chaos and bitter legal fighting that has already prevented at least three new sets of indictments—involved against Erdmann's critics.

Doubts about Erdmann's competence first surfaced publicly last April. Lawyers defending 20-year-old Douglas Palmer, one of five men charged with killing an elderly Amarillo man to death, challenged the integrity of some samples that Erdmann claimed he had taken from the scene. Subsequent tests indicated that in fact the tissue had come from a much younger person. Texas State Judge John McCall took the unusual step of appointing a special prosecutor to investigate the coroner's practices. And the attorney, Timothy Turner, charged by McCall to uncover evidence that Erdmann was no Quince, the crowding corner of television fame. "That of 100 autopsies we sampled," Turner announced, "we have good reason to believe at 100 was false."

In nearby El Paso County, a local judge re-

vealed that police had stopped sending bodies to Erdmann because they began to suspect that "he wouldn't do the autopsy. He would ask who was the police history and would results to coincide with their theories." Even Erdmann's origins were not as they seemed, despite the German accent and surname, he was born in

tracy attorney Travis Ware. Ware, a plain-looking Republican advocate of strict law and order, used Erdmann's testimony to be conclusive on capital murder cases between 1984 and 1990. He recruited a staunch defender of the embattled coroner even after investigators began to uncover the fallacy of Erdmann's methods. Antagonism between Erdmann's critics and Ware deepened last fall when Ware accused criminal investigators against him. Lubbock policemen and an Atlanta, Ga.-based defense lawyer who had been instrumental in bringing Erdmann down.

Meanwhile, the Palmer case is still mired in the fallout from Erdmann's disgrace. Palmer remains in custody while his lawyers and the prosecution await the results of two tests of disputed tissue samples provided by Erdmann.

Erdmann: lost against and jury autopsies have raised doubts about convictions

Chihuahua, Mexico, in Rafael Rodriguez. As the investigation widened, the discussion only became more gruesome. At one trial, Rodriguez's case, fresh doubts about the reliability of Erdmann's testimony about the time of his alleged victims' deaths could produce a new trial. As for Erdmann himself, he has consistently denied any intentional wrongdoing, insisting that he was merely overworked by demands for as many as 400 autopsies a year. "I am a pioneer in forensic pathology here," the 66-year-old \$171,000-a-year coroner told one local newspaper. "I don't think any other people have the track record that I have." The people of north Texas can only hope that is not, at least, Rafael Rodriguez was speaking the truth.

CRIS WOOD in Dallas



GLOBAL COPS

WITH ITS PEACEKEEPERS AROUND THE WORLD
UNDER ATTACK OR IGNORED, THE UNITED
NATIONS STRUGGLES TO POLICE THE GLOBE



Swedish peacekeepers under fire in Bosnia: unable or unwilling to end the bloodshed in nasty regional wars

April, 1945. Seven months after its liberation from Nazi occupation, Paris celebrated its spontaneous freedom for the first time in five years. From east and west, marching Allied and Soviet tank columns rolled over the remnants of Hitler's armies and converged on the wreckage of Berlin. And on April 25, more than 7,000 representatives from 51 countries were gathered in San Francisco. After two months of bureaucratic dispute, they created the United Nations, pledged to banish war and to live in harmony. But nearly half a century later, war still rages around the world, starvation and persecution haunt millions and global harmony remains a distant vision. The result is that the United Nations, beset by criticism, unsure of its role, wracked by red tape and chronically short of money, faces the biggest ever test of its legitimacy. "The place," says former Canadian UN ambassador Stephen Lewis, "has been drowning in a swamp of competing interests and rivalries."

The crisis in which the United Nations finds itself is partly a product of its repeated—and continuing—failure to resolve conflicts that have broken out or worsened since the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War in late 1989. In the last 30 years, the world organization has embarked on as many missions as it did in the first 40 years of its existence. But the record has been dismal, around the world, tens of thousands of UN peacekeepers, observers, negotiators, election supervisors, humanitarian workers, peace monitors and refugee specialists are regularly shot at, kidnapped, beaten up or ignored. Some critics claim that the United Nations is either unable or unwilling to enforce compliance with Security Council resolutions. Others say that it has become hostage to U.S. foreign policy and harbors a blatant bureaucracy lacking the means to investigate fraud, waste and corruption.

Whatever the explanation, the pattern of abuse has become disturbingly familiar. In Cambodia last week, Khmer Rouge guerrillas detained five UN officials registering voters for forthcoming national elections and expelled them from guerrilla-held territory. Near Sarajevo, a Serb gunman killed Bosnian deputy prime minister (Balkan Times) last Friday as he sat in the back of a UN armored vehicle, and diplomats said the assassination might derail talks aimed at restoring peace to the war-devastated heartland of former Yugoslavia. Elsewhere, there was mounting evidence that the UN-authorized operations that have a chance of succeeding are those backed by overwhelming force. In Somalia, U.S. marines have begun seizing arms caches and chasing roving gangs of gunmen who interfere with the delivery of food to the starving nation. And at week's end, faced with yet another U.S. ultimatum, President Slobodan Milosevic—who at



British troops on UN patrol in Vukovar, Bosnia: a Security Council that mirrors a post-Second World War power structure that no longer exists

least temporarily—surface-to-air missiles from (British) positions in southern Iraq and agreed to cease violations of its fly zone established to protect Shiite Muslims from Baghdad air attacks.

In spite of the UN's evident vulnerability, many diplomats and foreign affairs analysts argue that in a world destabilized by the disintegration of the Soviet Union, only the United Nations is in a position to assume responsibility for an international peace and security. To equip it for that role, most experts propose a series of steps:



The U.S.-led allied forces mythology to avoid and destroy the missiles or to target Iraqi airfields. But few F-117 Stealth bombers based in Turkey and F-16 Tornados and F-15 Hornets fighters based in the same Keflavik, one of 10 American ships in the region. The ships can also fire Tomahawk cruise missiles from frigates. French Mirage and British Tornado fighters, based in the Gulf area, could also take part.

Member states should re-examine the whole concept of sovereignty to determine whether the breakdown of a country justifies armed intervention by the United Nations to protect the entire population. The UN charter says that the organization can use "effective collective measures" only to suppress acts of aggression by one country against another. That authority has been used only twice in Korea in 1950 and against Iraq in the 1990 Gulf War.

The United Nations should have faster access to troops and equipment from member states. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said that while creating a UN standing army is impractical, he would like to see forces of up to 50,000 troops, roughly 15,000 troops, quickly and consistently available for peacekeeping or to enforce confessions.

The UN's Security Council would heavily grow a balanced bureaucracy that includes many, reduces duplication and red tape. At the same time, disquieted nations somehow have to be persuaded to pay their dues. Of the UN's 187 member states, only 75—including Canada—had paid their 1993 assessments by last week. The Canadian contribution of more than \$134 million exceeded only by those of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The United Nations' biggest deficits: the United States and Russia, which each owe \$480 million.

Said in a spokesman Matthew Kiang: "The situation has been given for a number of years. Now it is more urgent because we are being asked to do more."

● The Security Council, the seat of power, is in urgent need of overhaul. Although 14 of its 15 members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, the real clout belongs to the five permanent members—the United States, Britain and France, China and the Soviet Union—which have the right of veto. Some international affairs experts have suggested that Britain and France be replaced by a European Community representative with the remaining seat going to Japan. Others have proposed that, for permanent membership, simply be enlarged to include Japan and Germany, perhaps Brazil, India or Indonesia. The latter's 1.8 billion people make it the world's fourth most populous nation, behind China, India and the United States. (While the Security Council looks like one of the same as it did in 1945, membership in the General Assembly has more than tripled, and new members 38 nations whose combined population of 1.6 billion makes it about the same as New York City.)

Or all the prospective reforms, the one most urgently needed, say UN analysts, revolves around the means of national sovereignty and peaceful intervention. Lewis, Canada's ambassador to the United Nations from 1984 to 1988, said that before the organization's role in the post-Cold War era can be defined, its members must agree on "a really serious analysis of what it means when some rights are truly broken down or can be attacked upon. We have had relatively little coherent discussion on the new meaning of sovereignty, on what happens when ethnic and related rivalries cause the disintegration of a nation state. Or the extent to which you can use the machinery of humanitarian intervention as a cover for reconstructing a state, which is what I think will happen in Somalia."

Canada, Lewis said, was well placed within the United Nations to force that debate. Because of Canada's acknowledged record in peacekeeping and its membership in the G7 group of countries, the Commonwealth, the Organisation of American States and the community of French-speaking nations known as La Francophonie, "anybody into our group is very wide, perhaps wider than we should take credit for, the imagination is there." As a result, Lewis said, Canada should move that other UN members deal with questions raised by the issue of intervention. "Is it permissible when a country is starving? When a country is oppressed and what? When a regional group goes too far?"

If the world body ever broadened its mandate to include the use of force to settle civil wars and other forms of internal strife, it would need far more money and troops than it has ever had up to now. Lewis said he supported standing in force. But a number of the Canadian delegation, who supported autonomy, said in New York that neither Canada nor most other nations would contribute personnel to a permanent UN army "without some say about where they would go and how long."

The United Nations' secretary general was in an article in the 1990-1993 winter issue of the widely respected periodical

CYPRUS: A POLITICAL FAILURE

It began in March, 1964, with assassinations from Ottawa that it would not "just leave it alone." Under then-External Affairs Minister Paul Martin's leadership, Canada helped forge international support for a UN peace-keeping force on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, where escalating hostilities between the country's Greek majority and Turkish minority threatened to erupt into all-out war. Now, nearly 28 years later, the 514 member states are preparing to pull out, leaving less than 1,000 Blue Berets from other countries to maintain a 140-km buffer zone that separates the Turkish-Cypriot north from the Greek-Cypriot south.

The peacekeeping operation has prevented wide-scale bloodshed, but overall the UN involvement in Cyprus has been a political failure. Ministers have repeatedly been unable to get the two sides together on a forum to reunite the island. And last month, after negotiation with the warring sides and seeing that Canadian peacekeepers could be better used elsewhere, Secretary of State Jean Charest, McLaughlin announced that Canada will withdraw its soldiers by September. McDougall criticized the two Cyprus camps as using the presence of UN troops "to avoid making the compromises required to ensure peaceful coexistence."

In fact, the de facto status quo is no longer as stable as it once was. Unlike most

Foreign Affairs, Boutros-Ghali said that a permanent force would be "unpractical and expensive." However, he wrote, "it was reasonable to expect the United Nations to act when the parties to a conflict failed to respect it. To that end, he proposed the formation of so-called ceasefire enforcement units, which could be deployed quickly against a violator. "UN troops would be authorized to use force to ensure respect for the ceasefire," Boutros-Ghali added. "They would be trained, armed and equipped accordingly, a very rapid response would be essential. The proposed permanent presence, the secretary general added, but it



Canadian peacekeepers in Cyprus testing UN credibility

might be the next logical step towards greater international peace and security.

To some of the organization's critics, however, the next logical step was not expanding the UN's military capacity but sorting out its often unworkable and unwieldy administration. "It's a bureaucratic nightmare," said a Canadian representative who criticized Boutros-Ghali's appointment to clean it up. "The United Nations has been inefficient for a very long time and one of the reasons is that it has to have

after peacekeeping forces, with one in mind for UN members. The Cyprus mission is financed by voluntary contributions—with roughly 70 per cent of the expenses absorbed by the co-sponsoring powers. Canada has spent \$100 million since 1964, and the total cost of the operation has exceeded \$3 billion. As Secretary General Boutros-Ghali has said that unless all its members share the burden, it will become impossible to sustain the mission.

The two sides are scheduled to meet again in March in Geneva in a UN-sponsored plan to divide the island into Greek and Turkish "sectors" and promote local peace and stability. But the last time the two sides met in 1984, the Turkish side rejected the UN's plan and "set of ideas" outlining a framework for peace. As the United Nations considers a more active role in conflict resolution, Cyprus is a reminder that, despite its best intentions, UN efforts are still severely limited in their effectiveness.

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

rebels from certain countries regardless of merit, I don't know how we can deal with that."

U.S. Ambassador Edward J. Perkins has been more pointed in his criticism. In a statement to the General Assembly on Oct. 26, Perkins said that while the United Nations' "peacekeeping" mission, "its program and organizational structures must be reformed" in a sluggish economy, in so, it was vital that the United Nations be accountable for the money it pays its members. But "there doesn't seem to be adequate measures to bring about instances of waste, fraud, abuse and corruption promptly, and to ensure that the perpetrators of these acts are dealt with appropriately." Not all the agency's shortcomings are taken that seriously. A new \$3-million electronic scoring system being installed at the first gate leading to the United Nations' 40-story headquarters on the East River has been widely criticized. "It's a completely useless thing," said a senior U.S. diplomat. "We will have put our tax in cards through the machine but there will still be people to check them out."

Probably the most contentious reform facing the United Nations has to do with the revenue of power: changing the makeup of the Security Council. For some time, Germany and Japan, whose combined contributions are more than 21 per cent of the United Nations' regular budget, have been demanding a stronger voice in how the machine is run. Resource-rich Nigeria, with a population of nearly 110 million, and other African states, most of which were colonial rulers or did not exist at the end of the Second World War, have also been pressing claims for greater recognition. "Nobody has the solution," said Thomas Hyndman, Canada's deputy permanent representative. "Under the charter, changes need the consent of the five permanent members and the French and the British are not willing to give that. That's the fact."

In the end, the British and the French may have to yield, the United Nations may be completed, now and then, to police the world's hot spots, and member states may have to pay large amounts of money to achieve and preserve peace. Canada's Lewis said that he respected the view that the United Nations will not work—because it will be forced to succeed. "There are going to be some God-awful conflicts," he said. "The former Soviet Union is going to break down eventually, and when the Yugoslav and it goes to lead and who knows what is yet to happen in Africa." He added, "If a part of the world completely left civilization will be forced on the United Nations or the agency will have no legitimacy on anything. But for us we need new rules about how to pay and when the United Nations will be entitled to intervene and who will pay for it? If we don't do that, we'll just spend our lives racing after calamities." But the beleaguered United Nations, there is no need to panic or collapse—there is plenty of room for it.

BAR CORRIEUX AND JANEY MACKENZIE in Washington and

COMING BACK TO LIFE

**FOREIGN TROOPS HAVE EASED SOMALIA'S
SUFFERING, BUT A SHOW OF FORCE MAY
SIGNAL THE END OF THE HONEYMOON**

Four months ago, long after bandits had looted her family's herd of cattle, goats and camels, Halima Bileh Bileh left the village of Gedi with her husband and 10 children in search of food. They walked 26 km to Baidoa, to the heart of Somalia's worst famine zone, a city of 15,000 residents in more than three times that number by desperate refugees from the countryside. Only 43-year-old Bileh and two of her boys, aged 14 and 21, survived the journey. They now live in the corner of a filthy room in the stripped-down shell of a once grand building on the city's outskirts. Among the weeds and the stench of human feces in the gutters, three small cots hold the graves of her youngest children. A frail woman wrapped in a rug, Bileh says that she does not know where the others have been. "God has condemned me to be a widow without a husband and children," she laments. Her face looks like she's weeping. "I am unable to forget their faces." Somalia is slowly coming to life again. But years of drought, famine and civil war have devastated the population and left a legacy of personal tragedy, fear and bitter clan feuds.

In the capital Mogadishu, buses and cars jostle with U.S. marine tanks and military carts along roads crowded with roadside barriers slowing everything from Cretaceous to chunks of camel meat control with fire. A Somali woman's organization and several foreign aid agencies are beginning to open schools for children traumatized by three years of bloodshed. Aid soldiers from 20 countries—including 1,362 Canadians—serving as part of the U.S.-led operation to deliver food to Somalia, have begun escorting relief shipments to rural areas long cut off by violence.

"So far, more than 150,000 of the country's estimated population of 4.5 million people [have] been no accurate census for the decade] remain badly undernourished, and another two million need constant feeding. "It's not over, not even nearly over," says Lt.-Col. Don Young, chief of staff at the Canadian Forces headquarters in Mogadishu. "I've just seen,

I think it would event to exactly the way it was before."

Even with 31,500 foreign troops stationed in Somalia, there is no ending and tribal conflict throughout the countryside. The situation in Mogadishu remains especially volatile. Last week, while 34 of Somalia's warlords met under UN auspices in Addis Ababa, the capital of neighboring Ethiopia, where they agreed to a ceasefire and to convene a "national reconciliation" conference, clansmen from the capital's two major factions fought street battles and took positions at American troops patrolling the city. The International Medical Corps (IMC), which is working in Mogadishu's Digfer hospital, received up to 18 patients with gunshot wounds each day. But no one seems to know how many victims died before reaching a hospital.

Caution: As the death toll continues to climb, Somalia can't attract for U.S. forces to disarm the population—a monumental task in a country where perhaps hundreds of thousands of people carry arms. Somalia is a weak society, so heavily armed that even hospital patients have guns and knives under their beds. Mary Lightfoot, an American from Tampa, Fla., who is now working at the Digfer hospital three months ago and now runs the agency's medical logistics, says that she once found an ill man lying in a hospital corridor. "He had diarrhea and coughed back, so other patients on the ward pulled guns on him and forced him to leave," she explains. "They say the war situation is better now. But I wouldn't want to put off anyone. If you argue too much, you might get shot."

In Bolei Hays, 330 km north of Mogadishu, Canadian soldiers last week located what may be one of the largest small weapons caches discovered by coalition troops: an armory that included more than 3,000 hand grenades, 300 rocket-propelled grenades and 27 long-range multiple-model launchers. With no place to store the cache, which belonged to local faction of one of Somalia's largest warring parties, the United Somali Congress, the Canadians simply picketed the building. But Lt.-Col. Carol Mathews, commander of the 845 Canadian and 35



American troops stationed at Bolei Hays, pointed out that their forces loyal to displaced president Siad Barre, in areas not pacified by coalition forces, are not being disarmed. "I've downed these people, they will not be more vulnerable to attack," said Mathews.

Meanwhile, the Canadians are finding themselves drawn into a complex political landscape. Mathews issued local orders to form committees from local clans to deal with security, relief, politics and reconstruction issues. At last count, there were at least 15 clans or sub-clans demanding representation—and the number is rising. As well, says Col. Serge Labbé, the commander of all Canadian Forces in Somalia, "the concept of neutrality is one that they find strange, and they are convinced that we are not." When the troops needed those trucks from members of one clan last week, and Labbé, Somalia from the other side of the town, saw that as evidence of partiality.

Officially, the mandate of the coalition forces is to establish a secure environment for bringing food supplies into Somalia. American military officials have insisted that their role does not include disarmament, and that they will only seize weapons that pose a direct threat to their troops. But there were indications last week that the Americans were becoming more aggressive. On the morning of Jan. 6, after coming under sniper fire from a controversial area where forces loyal to one of Mogadishu's warlords, Gen. Mohamed Farah Aweid, had agreed to store their heavy weapons, marines attacked the compound in a nearly hour-long battle. There were no reports of casualties among the Somalis, who may have withdrawn from the building before the assault.

Still, it seems almost certain that American forces will head the Somali

operation over to its peacekeeping troops before the country is disarmed or any lasting political solution to the tribal conflict is achieved. And that prospect worries many Somalis, who blame the United Nations for failing to act more swiftly to halt the famine. "The United Nations has failed before and if they try again, the Somalis won't accept them," argued Michel Clerc, a 28-year-old information officer working with the Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and opposition. "Here, the United Nations is the enemy."

Fewer: The death of hostility was evident on Jan. 3 when UN Secretary General Ramesse Boutros-Ghali arrived in Mogadishu. A scheduled visit to the headquarters of the United Nations Forces in Somalia (UNOSOM) had to be cancelled when hundreds of stone-throwing demonstrators besieged the compound. Col. James Cox, a 45-year-old Toronto native and veteran of three peacekeeping tours in Cyprus who now serves as UNOSOM's deputy commander, called the criticism "a bit naive." "Holding that Somali games are now firing on American soldiers with increasing frequency," Cox added. "There is a period when the honeymoon is over. Anyone who is here and does not produce as much of an improvement in the country as the people of Somalia expect will become unpopular. The task force has been successful in exactly what it would be to do, but the overall problem of Somalia and its complexities is still here."

In fact, some aid workers claim that by undermining the power exercised by the country's elites, brutal warlords, the foreign troops have created a vacuum—with its own set of uncertainties. "We're very happy that the military are here," said Cynthia Ostermeier, a spokesman for CARE. But this intervention has created exactly the opposite. Before,



we sort of knew the ground rules. If there were problems, we knew what we could go to. Now, there's no real structure in place and everyone feels kind of afraid."

Those dangers were made tragically clear on Jan. 8, when a foreign aid worker was assaulted for the first time since the attacks landed in Mogadishu a month ago. Sean Devoreaux, the 28-year-old officer in charge of UNICEF's office in the southern port city of Kismayo, was shot in the back of the head as he left the organization's compound. The entire day the killing rained misery, although Devoreaux may have avoided the wrong people a week earlier when he was widely quoted in the media denouncing local clansmen for harassing their opponents. There were also reports that Devoreaux had provoked the ire of his own guards by cutting their salaries.

The killing sent tremors through the foreign relief community. Cleric of war said that aid agencies have been reassessing their presence in Somalia since Devoreaux's death. "It's not because we're afraid," said Cleric. "We know we are among lions. But if there is no improvement in the situation, if a patient gets back into bed but there's nothing for him to do but get up a gun to get food, what have we achieved?" Added Dutch aid worker Frank Theunissen: "You get so used to the violence, you don't think it can happen to you. This brings it close to home."

Prey Aid workers, who generally live in special compounds guarded by paid Somali guards, form part of a tightly knit community of expatriates that operated verbally under siege before clanster forces arrived in Somalia. Danger is not the only common denominator. Many expatriates espouse Islamism at Somalia who charge the aid organizations' exorbitant rates for their services—some drivers charge up to \$300 a day—as well as with the Somali guards, who steal food from their own people while foreignspies get their lives in the line. And many of them say that Somalia's demands always seem to outstrip whatever the aid agencies can achieve. "Sometimes it's frustrating because it seems Somalia can always expect more," concedes Cindy Pettersen, a 28-year-old nurse from Portsmouth, Ont., working with World Vision in Bashe. "I don't think you can blame them though. I think with all they've been through, it's become every man for himself. I'm not sure what I would do either if I was in the same kind of desperate situation."

Generally, there are thousands of Somalis taking in food kitchens and hospitals, many of them working without pay. It is equally clear that the situation is improving. In Bashe, where as many as 600 people were dying each day in September, the daily death toll has fallen to about 30.

Most of the victims are people weak, used by malnutrition who fall prey to disease in an overcrowded city with no government, no police, no sewers and little sanitation. "Forget sanitation is the world's leading cause of immense deficiency," said Ric Price, a 38-year-old staff doctor who has set up a first hospital for the most serious cases. "Malnutrition is a killer here, as scurvy, dysentery and chest infections."

Last week, at a World Vision feeding center in Bashe, Pettersen began counseling children against measles. Most of them appeared to be thin, but not starving, as they lined up eagerly for their injections. "The kids have all either died or they are improving," said Pettersen. "They go down really fast, and they come back fast too. But you still see teenagers and older people who are very skinny."

Maai Kooze Ennet, an emaciated 18-year-old boy, is eating three times a day, 11 miles tall, he weighs just 44 pounds. His mother died of malaria eight years ago, he said as he sat on the floor at the feeding center, drinking a cup of milk. His father was shot dead by clanster from a neighboring village during the civil war. Five of his nine brothers and sisters died of starvation before Ennet left his village of Bursien for Bashe. He got as far as Adale, about 15 km away, before being struck by measles. "I was too weak to walk any farther," explained Ennet. "I stayed down by eating the skin of animals after finding the skin on a fire." He finally arrived in Bashe last week. "I feel better now, as I have porridge and milk and everything necessary to live," he said. "Now, I intend to study here. I want to study the Islamic religion, something better for the future. I've never been to school before."

Just a year ago, starving children could hardly have expected to fulfill such dreams. But even schools are slowly becoming a reality in Somalia. Last week, so terrified from bashe Mogadishu, water cascaded down the stairwells of an unfinished building that serves as both kitchen and school, newly drowning out the voices of children chanting the Koran and their cries. It is one of 30 schools opened two months ago by a Somali women's organization called the Kinross Committee, with assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross. It serves students

Canadian troops guard food convoys outside Bashe. Above, Somali child greets Canadian commander (opposite); Pettersen vaccinating child in Bashe (below); climbing death toll



like Muktar Dera, an eight-year-old orphan from Bashe, whose parents were shot to death nine months ago, and 14-year-old Murad Juma Awyia, who lives across the road in a refugee camp of two huts. "We sold all our jewelry to buy books, blankets, clothes," said Juma. "We sold the Kinross Committee's 40-year-old chairman. We made a big investment. Otherwise, the children would have no place to go."

The issue and the delivery of food aid into the countryside have also made a difference, drawing some of the urban refugees back to their fields. A food convoy, escorted by U.S. marines, left Mogadishu for the village of Bashe, three past green fields of sugarcane—the first crop in years. In Bashe, aid workers said off more than 500 names from a list provided by local chiefs, and gave each family a 50-kg bag of wheat. Occasional arguments would erupt over who could claim the portions allotted to absent families. And, as the day wore on, the pouring and pouring crowd grew increasingly restless.

There were about 50 people left by late afternoon when the last of the names had been called. But someone noticed one severely emaciated youngster—easily the weakest person in Bashe—that day—and gave him a leftover bag. The boy sat down on the sack while aid workers and marines prepared to leave. Suddenly, as the radar, a teenager pulled the bag of wheat out from under the starving boy and ran off into the bush. It was just one more dramatic leap into the desperate tragedy that Somalia has endured—another sign of just how hard it will be for the country to ever overcome its legacy of violence, famine and war.

MARY WEINSTEIN in Mogadishu



Boutros Boutros-Ghali signalled his priorities as the first African secretary general of the 67-year-old United Nations in July when he named members of the Security Council of paying too much attention to "the war of the rich" in Yugoslavia. At the same time, he said, they were ignoring the starvation of millions of Somalis at the Horn of Africa. Then, after UN forces moved into Somalia to protect food deliveries throughout the country, Boutros-Ghali himself became a target for unwhispered wars with the world body, he besieged Somalia on New Year's Eve, Islamic extremists criticised him for being there, they are now getting less international support than the United Nations has usually devoted to the African. And last week, anti-starvation protesters openly urged UN intervention as Somalia designated him visit to the capital, Mogadishu. The protesters, followers of warlord Gen. Mohamed Farrah Aidid, slammed the UN

gashed Cairo University professor is head of Egypt's new Adam-Centre of strategic studies. Ten years later, then-President Anwar Sadat named Boutros-Ghali acting foreign minister. Over the next 14 years, he helped guide Egypt's foreign policy in a variety of appointed posts. Fluent in English, French and Arabic, he is an accomplished author and a collector of Greek antiquities. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of Boutros-Ghali, also the first secretary-general from the Arab world, is that he is a Coptic Christian from a Muslim country. And he is married to a Jew. "He is an international-minded as they come," said William Chittick.

ANDREW BALMCI *rich.carmichael@bt.com*

give Gretzky two standing ovations in a losing cause, were clearly mistaken that he was playing all. It was Gretzky's first game since last April 28, when a herniated disc in his spine sidelined him. After last week's contest, Gretzky said that he had been nervous about his return but, in characteristic fashion, he focused on his team's efforts rather than his own. Declared Gretzky, "It doesn't matter what I do. If you don't see, it's not your fault."

In 1991, Raff Cavoukian, known simply as Raff to millions of fans, gave up children's music to become a self-described "eco-traveller." Now, while still an environmental activist, the Vancouver singer is changing his

Results: Youth clients



Quaker breakfast with tradition

Last week, the New York Philharmonic and renowned cellist Yo-Yo Ma performed Oskar Morawetz's 1968 Memorial to Martin Luther King—the first time that the world-famous orchestra has performed a work by a Canadian composer. Morawetz said that he “was incredibly moved” by the interpretation by Ma, who appears with the Toronto Symphony this week. Added Morawetz: “Whenever he told me that the happiest day of my life would come to me when I was over 75, I would have said that was crazy.”

In the last notes for her new album, *Between*, pop singer Mase Moore writes that it arose from "the needs of surviving." Moore, a native of Brandon, Miss., and the passage refers to her stormy relationship with the show's renowned Australian producer, Steve Rocco. "The feeling of loneliness was huge," she explained. "We had a number of splits." Although Moore says that she is gloated with *Between*, she doubts she will make another album with Rocco. "I wanted to branch out musically," she added. "But there are a lot of other people I'd like to work with in the future."

Moore: 'I wanted to branch out



Sumner in Rio last June, he was impressed by the speeches that children gave. "The power of words coming from a child really left me," says Raffi, who says that he will integrate his environmental concerns into his cross-Caribbean tour this fall. He added, "I decided to get back to what children are saying—because of their future."

DOWN-HOME BLUES



When Peggy Davis of Port McHenry, Alta., gets back for her native Newfoundland, she can play darts and dance at the McHenry Newfoundlanders Club or dig for salt cod and participatory jam at the Mary-mat across town. Davis, 55, is one of about 7,000 Newfoundlanders who migrated to the northern Alberta community of 38,000 because of available steady jobs in the early 1980s. At that time, Seniors Inc. of Toronto and Synco Canada Ltd. of Port McHenry were developing massive new oil-sands projects in the area. "Newfoundlanders are always easy to recruit," noted Catherine Goleet, a native Newfoundlanders board and executive director of the Port McHenry Regional Venture Initiative Council. And sure, even though Seniors and Synco are reducing their work forces in the area to make them more efficient in the slack economy, separate Newfoundlanders are reluctant to return home. She adds, "The industry is gone and the Hibernia

A \$5.2-BILLION OIL MEGAPROJECT STRUGGLES TO STAY AFLOAT, SEARCHING FOR A NEW PARTNER

oil project is so uncertain that everyone's pretty skeptical about it," she says. Last week, that skepticism, particularly about the future of the controversial \$5.2-billion Hibernia offshore oil project, reached a new high.

Because Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. withdrew its a 25-per-cent investor in the Hibernia consortium last February, the three other Cal-

gary-based partners—Métal Oil Canada Ltd., Petro-Canada and Chevron Canada Resources Ltd.—began an intense international search for a replacement. But last week, the strongest contender, Tesoro Inc. of White Plains, N.Y., flatly declared that it had no intention of participating in the project. Although Murphy Oil Corp. of El Dorado, Ark., emerged as a possible purchaser for part of Gulf's stake, Tesoro's rejection was especially significant because Ottawa had offered the company grants and loan guarantees worth \$400 million if it joined in. "The message is that you can't even pay someone to take a stake in Hibernia," said Paul Karikantes, an oil-industry analyst with Michael Whelan Inc. of Calgary. That message is especially ominous because Gulf's final financial contribution to the project requires by mid-month and the remaining partners must decide by then if and how they can proceed, after spending \$1 billion on preliminary development contracts to date.

Hibernia has suffered losses and setbacks

Hibernia construction at Trinity Bay: \$1 billion spent on contracts to date

throughout its 13-year history, and with production of tens scheduled to begin in 1997, the oil and gas industry analysts say that the most recent round of problems may represent the final blow to the development—and to the era of the energy megaproject. Indeed, when companies around the world are convinced to be lost, desirable and debt-free, megaprojects have already become unfeasible and almost impossible to finance. The multi-billion-dollar developments are labor- and capital-intensive, with long-term business that have to endure with savings in commodity prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Said Eric Newell, president and chief executive officer of the \$4.4-billion Synco oil-sands project: "The term megaproject used to have a lot of glamour and awe and people and everyone wanted out. Now, there has been a shift in mindset and it has nothing but bad associations."

The unpopularity of large-scale initiatives has increased, especially in the energy sector, because of the problems of large, integrated oil companies that are involved in painful corporate restructurings. By contrast, small, highly specialized oil producers are buying discarded assets at discount prices and are thriving. Said Michael Karikantes: "There's very little interest in the big projects. Now, the name of the game is to be specialized and flexible." He added that where major initiatives emerge in the energy industry, companies are taking a "modular approach," developing them in segments and using cash flow from operations to spread them gradually. Karikantes pointed to the 112,000-acre Gold Lake, Alta., heavy-oil project that Imperial Oil Ltd. is developing in 10 separate phases at a pace dictated by prevailing economics.

But not all oil resources lend themselves to the Gold Lake model of development. According to Anthony Remick, vice-president of the Canadian Energy Research Institute in Calgary, projects like Hibernia require "large-scale, front-end development spending." That is partly because there is no existing infrastructure to bring the oil from offshore wells to the onshore processing and distribution. "Mining the oil of scale is easy like manufacturing this conventional oil and gas production," said Remick. "You can't stop and start with a project like Hibernia."

Because of the high degree of risk involved in such costly, long-term projects, Ottawa has traditionally offered loan guarantees, tax incentives and favorable royalty structures to encourage the participation of private companies. That rule, however, has fallen off in favor of partnerships with the federal government. To date, the federal government has already extended \$2 billion in grants and loan guarantees to the Hibernia group and members are considering an equity investment if the last investor cannot be found by the time Gulf's final financial contribution expires. Said Ian Shaw, a Calgary energy consultant and a vocal opponent of the Hibernia project: "Ottawa is indulging in a make-work project designed to win votes with taxpayers' money. No wonder they can't find a new partner. What amount international oil companies would expose to Ottawa's political agenda?"

The federal government's own denial that the Hibernia project is as much about regional economic development as it is about oil, especially as Newfoundland's traditional economic mainstay, fishing, falters. Currently the province has an unemployment rate of about 20 per cent, one of the highest in Canada. Although Tesoro's withdrawal from the project last week coincided with William McMillan's resignation as Hibernia's chief executive, it is John Crowder, minister of fisheries and oceans—and a Newfoundland—on—who laid the charge to save Hibernia in Ottawa. Indeed, Crowder is urging the federal government to take an equity stake in the project to ensure its survival. He also wants to prevent Canadian companies in late Decem-

Business Notes

THE PHONE RACE IS ON

Competition in the long-distance telephone market escalated when giant New York City-based Ameritech Telephone & Telegraph Co. bought 30.39-per-cent stake in Toronto-based Bell Canada Communications Inc., the largest equity stake allowed by law. The deal involves a swap in ownership for a portion of the equity now owned by Ontario's two partners, Canadian Pacific Ltd. and Borealis Communications Inc. AT&T will provide \$150 million in equipment and technology. After Canada's regulations opened the long-distance market to competition last June, Canada's two major telephone companies charged another deal with AT&T, ordered by Communications Canada Corp. in September.

SLICING THEM

Calgary-based Canadian Airlines International Ltd. will lay off 44 of its 2,700 flight attendants this week after it cuts domestic flight operations by 10 per cent. As well, the Canadian Airlines Pilots' Association voted 90 per cent in favor of a 14-per-cent pay cut, intended to raise more than \$67 million for the financially troubled airline.

THIN IN GLASS HOUSES

Pack Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. announced that it will close its glass plant in Niagara Falls, Ont., early in 1996 because it has excess manufacturing capacity for windshields. However, a Ford spokesman said that the 291 employees, including 75 in windshields, will be offered jobs at other Ford facilities in Ontario. The spokesman also said that it will triple the size of an automotive-testing plant under construction in Windsor, Ont.

A NEW NEWS BOSS

Montreal-born publisher Mortimer Zuckerman bought the New York City-based Daily News for \$44 million and immediately cut 170 editorial and clerical staff, one-third of its newspaper news and news services employees. The tabloid was forced into bankruptcy protection in December 1991, a month after its then-owner, British media magnate Robert Maxwell, died in mysterious circumstances.

A REAL REVERSAL

Woodward's department store chain, which filed for bankruptcy protection under the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act in December, has agreed to its 6,000 management and full- and part-time employees on a list of restructuring plan. The Vancouver-based company, which operates 26 department stores and 35 Woodways outlets in British Columbia and Alberta, owes creditors \$65 million.

lar, Crehan defended Hibernia as the key to "the hopes and aspirations of Newfoundland for a more highly developed economy with skilled jobs available, for more opportunities at home, for a better standard of living, for a more prosperous future, for an alternative to the devastated fishery."

Clearly at current world oil price levels, Hibernia is more than a regional development that about the economic exploitation of crude-oil resources. In 1992, crude-oil prices averaged about \$15 a barrel and critics say that because Hibernia's production costs will be more than \$35 a barrel, it cannot compete in world markets. Even Breach, who says that he champions Hibernia and the federal government's role in "fostering a sustainable new industry in an underdeveloped area," concedes that oil prices are more likely to decline than to increase during the decade. Based on the current oil surplus at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the development of new oil and gas reserves in Asia, Latin America and Russia, Breach added that there is "doubtful rather than any real risk for oil prices." As well, demand has steadily decreased because of the global recession and the widespread adoption of more energy-efficient industrial technologies.

Government bureaucrats are said to counter those who claim that Ottawa's participation in projects like Hibernia and the \$1.6-billion Lloyminster, Nitro, heavy-oil upgrader, which received federal approval at the same time, contradicts its free-market economic philosophy. Said a senior policy adviser in the department of energy, mines and resources in Ottawa, who spoke on condition of anonymity: "We have a market-oriented economic policy but it is not laissez-faire. We advocate market deregulation and competition but we never said there was no role for government." He added that economic policy and public policy must interact and "sound decisions are driven by regional economic considerations—not pure market forces." Breach added that Ottawa's role has historically included spending on national infrastructure, and much of the cost of Hibernia involves new export installations for offshore oil resources.

While the fundamental reasons behind major projects like Hibernia or Lloyminster may initially be sound, Korkkkanen argues that when federal or provincial governments become involved, the projects become distorted by political agendas. "The development gets to a certain point and then there is a crossover phenomenon, where things move from economic to political dynamics," he said. "Once something is in the political arena, it takes on a life of its own." Shearer's Newell noted that the scope for political influence increased

CANADA'S ENERGY MEGAPROJECTS



Significant financing includes \$2.7 billion in federal grants and a loan guarantee.

markedly when Ottawa reformed the tax system in 1987. At that time, it introduced the concept of financially evaluating megaprojects on an individual basis, rather than using a neutral framework of rules and allowing them to determine the project's fate. Declared Newell: "It shouldn't be a question of politicians picking winners and losers according to their criteria. The same parameters should treat every project on its own merits."

The legitimacy of government's role in en-

standing restrictions on foreign ownership and investment in Canada's oil and gas sector in early 1993.

Although opponents of government involvement in energy megaprojects frequently argue that the shortage of private-sector partners for Hibernia and Lloyminster confirms that they are not fundamentally economic, there are other factors involved, according to industry experts. Corporate capital is in extremely short supply, but the number of new exploration and development opportunities has recently soared. Now, Canada and several other countries have begun providing their energy resources and are actively seeking overseas investment from foreign companies for the first time. In Russia alone, between 60 and 80 billion barrels of oil reserves have recently been opened to international companies, and Argentina and Chile are also vying for the available capital. Shell's James Cook, oil industry analyst with First Marathon Securities Ltd. in Toronto: "Bay Street is now making money for Canadian companies that are focusing on countries like Angola and Chile. That means the government in Canada has to finance those that want to stay home."

While the debate over the fate of Hibernia continues to rage and its proponents race to save it, the residents of Newfoundland are already bracing for another disappointment. Said Christine Fagan, president of the Newfoundland Oceans Industries Association: "We've never been a 'have' province and we've always tried to make the best of things, but the cumulative effect of this sustained uncertainty is maddening." She added: "We were just starting to feel confident that things might work out and it seems we're there. There isn't enough clarity to describe our frustration." And for the increasingly frustrated Hibernia partners and their government supporters, the \$300-million cost of cancelling the megaproject may be starting to look like a good investment.

DEBORAH MCNEIL

Energy efficiency has become important to Canadians. It can help make our industries and services more

competitive at home and abroad, and it can build the

attitudes and behaviors that will protect our

environment. Working with Energy, Mines and

Resources Canada, a growing number of

Canadian businesses, organizations, cities and

towns are participating in a unique Energy Innovator

Ventures program. They are . . .

THE ENERGY INNOVATORS

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE
JANUARY 18, 1993 ISSUE OF MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE



McKnight (left), Fagan in Ottawa's energy minister present and past



In the challenge to save energy and prevent pollution, lock forces with your allies.

Here's a list of organizations with products and services that can help your business save energy. By locking forces with these allies, you can save energy, improve your bottom line, prevent pollution and improve Canada's prosperity. Contact them soon to map out your strategy.

Power Smart Inc.
Ontario Hydro
GE Canada

GE Energy Management Canada
Sylvania Canada Ltd.
Johnson Controls

Oswin Canada Ltd.
Honeywell
Philips Lighting Canada

CAMBRIDGE
SHOPPING CENTRES
LIMITED

Ford

CIBC

Radio Shack

SHOPPERS
DRUG MART

Blackburn
Limited

OXFORD

CHRYSLER
CANADA

CARA

BLACK'S

Woolco

Dylex

CARLETON
UNIVERSITY

Markborough

Coca-Cola Ltd.

Bell

LIFTONS

3M

ERNST & YOUNG

THE BAY

EATON

Super Seven Committee

THE
POWER
CORP.

ALBERTA POWER LIMITED

Q

MDS
Health Group Limited

We salute those Energy Innovators who are already winning on the front lines.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada salutes Energy Innovators — trend-setting companies that are adopting energy efficient measures as a profitable means of strategically reducing their energy costs and preventing pollution.

Advertising Supplement

ITS 7:15 ON MONDAY morning Bryan Beazer, director of physical plant at Ottawa's Carleton University, stands in front of some 50 students and faculty gathered at the university gymnasium. Suddenly a thumping bass fills the air and Beazer begins to move rhythmically with the music. His class follows as they begin an energetic 45-minute aerobic session under his guidance. Two hours later, the 50-year-old Beazer is in his office on the fifth floor of the university's administration building presiding over a multimillion dollar physical plant operation that in recent years has drawn international attention for its innovative approach to energy management.

For a man who expends energy with exuberance, Beazer is unusually skilled at trimming the university's energy budget in the long run.

"If you consider even conservative increases for the cost of electricity, natural gas and water over the next 20 years, our \$5.5 million annual utility costs will double to \$11 million if we do nothing," he says.

So Carleton has done something. Take, for instance, the groundwater project faced with the need to replace a large, aging air conditioner in one building. Beazer and his staff discovered that it was possible to use an innovative, energy efficient approach instead. Water in an aquifer below the Carleton campus could be

used to heat and cool all of their buildings year-round.

Groundwater heating and cooling has the advantage not only of saving money and energy, but also of being environmentally friendly: heating and cooling will use less fossil fuel resources, resulting in significant reductions in harmful emissions that contribute to greenhouse gases.

The first phase of Carleton's groundwater project services nine of the university's 20 buildings. The \$5 million project, which was made possible by a contribution from the federal energy department's Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET), has cut the university's annual energy bill by \$400,000. And that is only one of the many energy programs Carleton has undertaken.

Last year Beazer's department replaced all of the 29,000 traditional T12 fluorescent light fixtures at Carleton with the more energy-efficient T8 fluorescent lights. The \$1.6 million investment resulted in an annual saving of \$268,000 in electricity costs.

Like many institutions and businesses, Carleton did not have the up-front money to finance these energy-efficiency projects. So the university went to the bank and borrowed \$5.6 million. After an Ontario Hydro rebate of \$758,800 under the utility's Energy Efficient Lighting program, Carleton was left with monthly

"For us, it was an excellent economic decision to borrow money for energy-savings projects and then pay for those projects out of the savings."

SEARS CANADA INC.

Sears Canada tackles energy management with the firm belief that projects should and can pay for themselves within two years.

"Some people think that when you undertake these projects, the payback will take forever," says Lyle Winter, manager of technical services for Sears' maintenance and energy management program. "But even if you had it yourself, it's a very easy thing to do because you're wasting money on energy otherwise."

In the late 1970s, Sears set up a separate department to monitor energy use and to help the various facilities better manage their energy. The company's facilities are varied, consisting of retail stores, distribution centres, catalogue selling areas and administrative centres.

Since the inception of the department, Sears has installed, either at the time of new store construction or at the time of facility retrofit, more than 30 comprehensive energy management systems.

To illustrate the point that all

installments need not be costly, Sears also launched programme sales offices in the Maritimes at a cost of under \$150 each. The oldest energy unit, now listed as energy reduction of anywhere from 18 per cent to 28 per cent," says Winter.

Sears is now working very closely with B.C. Hydro and Ontario Hydro to convert four stores in British Columbia and four in Ontario to the new energy efficient T8 lighting with electronic ballasts.



Bryan Beazer

back payments of \$18,800. The monthly saving in electrical energy of \$23,800 not only covered the loan payments, but also gave the university a net monthly profit of \$4,000.

"For us, it was an excellent economic decision to borrow money for energy savings projects and then pay for those projects out of the savings," says Bessie.

"But a lot of people aren't doing it. They are afraid of going into debt even though the government has significant short-term and long-term advantages."

The federal government, through the Department of Energy, Mines and

Resources (EMR), points to Carleton as an example of what Canadian companies and institutions can achieve. Through its Energy Innovator Ventures initiative, EMR Canada is encouraging Canadian corporations, cities and towns to adapt energy efficiency as a means of cutting costs and preventing pollution.

Energy efficiency has its rewards. In a fiercely competitive global marketplace, Canadian companies can best compete by decreasing production and operating costs. And one of the best ways to achieve that goal is to reduce the energy cost component of producing goods and the cost of operating their facilities.

A significant reduction in the product unit cost is one of the four objectives 3M Canada has adopted as part of the 3P+ program; the corporation's

international strategy to remain competitive. 3M Canada produces a wide range of products for business, industry, government and the consumer, including Scotch-brand tapes and adhesives.

"To stay competitive in the world marketplace, we have to reduce our cost of manufacturing," says Peter Yehet, 3M's manager of facilities engineering. "To do that, we have reduction targets for unit cost, waste, cycle time and energy consumption. We plan a 25 per cent reduction in energy consumption per unit by 1995."

For PPG Canada, a global producer of paints, chemicals, coatings and fiberglass, energy efficiency has ranged many awards, including the Canadian Electrical Association's national and Quebec regional Energy Efficient Industrial Awards.

As part of a \$40 million reconstruction of its chemical plant in Beauséjour, Quebec, PPG Canada



The Body Shop will incorporate environmentally sound environmental and energy efficient practices in its new building.

switched to recently developed perfluorinated membrane cell electrolysis technology in the production of chlorine

one might not have expected.

As a result, when The Body Shop's new, 65,000 square-foot headquarters is unveiled, it will boast a 10 kW cogeneration unit that will use natural gas to simultaneously produce heat and some of the building's electricity and hot water heating. All assets used in equipment to produce Body Shop products will be energy conserving and energy efficient. The heart of the building's heating and cooling system will be a ground source heat pump that will use underground water to heat and cool the building.

The ground source heat pump will cost them \$158,800 more than a traditional heating and cooling system. A \$60,000 utility subsidy brought the cost down to \$98,800. With anticipated energy savings of up to \$10,000 a year, the payback period will be about three years. The payback period for the new lighting is expected to be 18 months.

Body Shop stores across the country are also about to adopt the ethic. In 1993, each will appoint a "green environmental manager" who will, among other things, ensure lighting systems and energy use



PULL THE PLUG ON ENERGY COSTS.

Knock 25% off your energy bill this year and calculate the difference. The savings will more than repay you.

And whether it's 25% or 15% you save, no one can afford to keep on consuming the same amounts of energy.

At GE Canada we are uniquely positioned to offer your business energy saving programs.

From leading-edge global technologies in energy efficient lighting, motors and appliances, to one step

energy management "performance contracting" services with full GE financing capabilities.

GE Canada has the power to help you pull the plug on energy costs. For more information on GE Canada's unique energy management story or any of its products and services, call toll free

1 800 855 4540



GE Canada



"...PPG hoped to achieve three principal objectives: a greater productivity, a greater energy efficiency, and greater protection for the environment."

and current reality.

"By using monitoring technology, IFC hoped to achieve three principal objectives: a greater productivity, a greater energy efficiency, and greater protection for the environment," says Michael Woloski, director of special projects.

The new technology, installed with the cooperation of Hydro Quebec, has reduced the total process electrical consumption by one-third and reduced the plant's operating costs by 18 per cent. At the same time, production levels have increased from 64,000 tons per year, translating into a 75 per cent increase in productivity and a 5 per cent improvement in product quality.

CANADA AS A COUNTRY also has a great deal to gain through energy efficiency, says former federal Energy Minister Jule Epp. Not only do we have the luxury of being energy self-sufficient, he says, but we are also a major exporter of energy.

"To be competitive, we must also give a value-added component to that export, and that's energy efficiency technology," he says. "As we have become energy exporters, we have also become energy technology exporters. And to be in the marketplace, you have to be energy efficient."

The result is that the federal government sees energy management as a major investment in Canada's future as an exporter, as a world leader in energy conservation technology. It's a message that is not lost on companies such as General Electric Canada.

"We believe that Canada is currently the most aggressive market in the world for energy efficiency," says Niraj Bhargava, GE Canada's business development manager.

"We have taken that message back to our 13 businesses within GE, many of which are energy related, and they are

beginning to realize that they should enhance their activities in Canada. Our Canadian operations could become a global centre of excellence in energy efficiency," he says.

Last year, GE Canada announced a \$144 million investment to bring Oakville, Ontario, a world mandate to manufacture energy-efficient lighting products. And GE hopes to follow that announcement with further Canadian research and development and production other areas such as energy

"As we have become energy exporters, we have also become energy technology exporters. And to be in the marketplace, you have to be energy efficient."



Former federal Energy Minister Jule Epp and Yvon Deschamps of Philips Lighting Canada agree that energy efficiency can help Canadian companies prosper close to home too.

mandates in efficient means

BRAMBLE LTD.

Bramble Ltd., one of Canada's largest real estate developers, has embraced energy conservation since it got involved in commercial properties in the late 1970s.

"We make our living by renting commercial space," says Keith Dwyer, vice-president and general manager of the Bramble commercial properties group. "The more efficient we can make our product, the greater our sales and the greater our profit. So if I have an energy efficient building and can tell a prospective tenant that it is going to cost less to be in my

building than in a competitor's building, that tenant is more likely to rent from us."

Since 1980, Bramble has installed the fluorescent lighting in most of its commercial properties. The retrofit has decreased energy consumption by 30 per cent and typically paid for itself in energy savings over 18 months.

Bramble has also added a series leak air heating and ventilation system in many of its buildings. In one Toronto building, for instance, the 1970s air conditioning was judged inadequate to handle the 1980s load of

heat-producing electronic technology found in modern offices.

"The initial engineering conclusion was to increase the size of the air conditioning plant," says Dwyer. "But that would have meant using even more energy. So instead of raising the budget, we decided to lower the noise."

Bramble streamlined the lighting and put heat-exchanging fans on the windows, reducing the cooling requirements by 30 per cent.

"Now the cooling system can keep up," says Dwyer. "It's a comfortable, healthy building that uses a little less energy than before."



PHILIPS BRINGS YOU THE ULTIMATE IN LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEMS...TODAY!

The Philips TLSD fluorescent lighting system combines the low energy consumption and the high colour rendering of Philips TLSD series lamps with the high efficiency and unique flexibility of a Philips electronic ballast. Together they create a lighting system that delivers maximum savings, brilliant true-to-life colour and full control flexibility.

The Philips MARK VI ballast can be configured to respond to external control signals. This allows systems to be dimmed manually or automatically as required. They can be controlled by ambient light sensors or by external function alarms, i.e. so turn on in the event of unexpected entry, fire or for smoke detection. For complete TLSD information and descriptive literature, CALL 1-800-GO-5-1-855.

Philips – The Visible Difference.

Philips Lighting



PHILIPS

"We are also finding that Canada is an excellent place to launch new ventures involving energy-efficient services such as the GE Energy Management business that could ultimately serve global market needs," Bhargava says. GE Energy Management will provide full service, including financing, to specific Canadian markets in 1991.

Energy efficiency steps for Canada a second very important reward: a cleaner environment. Traditional energy sources such as coal and oil are nonrenewable. And their use in energy production results in the release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulphur compounds.

Bell Canada, in a review of its energy management programs, calculated that an energy management program in one of its large office buildings could conserve about 1.5 million kWh of electricity per year, which requires more than 500 metric tons of coal to produce. Not burning that coal keeps 2.7 metric tons of nitrous oxide, 11 metric tons of sulphur dioxide, and 1,900 metric tons of carbon dioxide out of the air.

Since 1983, the federal government has been looking seriously at ways to encourage energy efficiency and the use of alternative energy in all sectors of the Canadian economy. To demonstrate its commitment to energy efficiency, the government will put its own house in order first.

"Some people think that when you undertake these projects, the payback will take forever. But even if you fund it yourself, it's a very wise thing to do because you're wasting money on energy otherwise."

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA

General Motors, with plants in Ontario and Quebec and parts warehouses across the country, has been promoting energy-efficiency and conservation since 1973. In Ontario, where the bulk of the company's manufacturing and assembly takes place, its aggressive energy-efficiency program has resulted in 4.1 MW reduction in its load demand since 1973, with an annual saving of \$1.9 million.

"We promote energy efficiency among GM employees both at work and at home," says Adel Ali, GM's

energy management engineer, "and we look for every opportunity to implement energy efficiency projects."

The company promotes energy efficiency through regular educational programs, an annual energy-efficiency conference, and the GM of Canada Annual Energy Efficiency Championship competition.

Implementation programs have included high efficiency lighting, high efficiency motors, variable speed drives, solar walls, thermal storage systems and utility monitoring systems.

One particularly innovative project involved a new paint spray booth fan

control system at the truck assembly plant in Oshawa. The control system cut the power requirement of the booth fans in half, saving 1.2 MW and \$418,000 a year for a mere \$140,000 investment.

Lighting retrofits also resulted in large reductions in energy use. In the Windsor area plant, for instance, a conversion to metal halide lamps cut power consumption by 1.2 MW per year, with an annual saving of about \$345,000. A retrofit in the Oshawa chassis plant resulted in a 0.5 MW reduction in energy consumption, with an annual saving of about \$180,000.



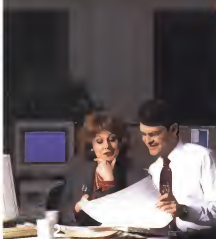
Chrysler Canada has cut its energy costs by almost 21 million in the past two years.

through the Federal Buildings Initiative.

The initiative aims to reduce energy use in federal facilities without compromising the work environment of employees. This is expected to reduce spending on energy while addressing the harmful impact of energy use on the environment.

One of the major incentives in the Federal Buildings Initiative is an innovative financing mechanism that eliminates one of the major obstacles to the introduction of energy-efficiency technology and practices: front-end costs.

Through contractual arrangements called "savings financing agreements," an energy management firm funds the investment capital for the energy-efficiency improvements in a given building. Once the improvements have been completed, the federal department or agency repays the energy management firm with the energy savings. When the cost of the improvements has been entirely repaid, the department retains the money saved on energy.



Make power savings
a full partner
and cut your costs.

BE A POWER SAVER™

There's a lot we can do to help your business cut costs by reducing energy waste. Power Saver Lighting, for example, is an easy and very effective way to reduce lighting costs - and we have funding available for up to 50% of the conversion. We also offer funding for conversions to efficient heating and cooling systems, as well as capital incentives for improved processes that reduce energy demand. And, when you replace standard motors with high efficiency units, we have a range of rebates available through the High Efficiency Motors Program. Make your next business venture a call to 1-800-263-9600. It will put you in touch with an Energy Advisor who knows how to cut costs by cutting down on your energy needs.



Ontario Hydro
Let's go. Tomorrow a head.

In effect, an energy efficiency program allows a department to turn overhead into profits since Treasury Board, the holder of the government's purse strings, charged the way departmental energy budgets are handled. Managers are now empowered to keep the savings for other capital projects. They don't simply disappear into the government's central pot.

"We were intrigued by the concept of saving energy using someone else's money without any risk for us," says Sahab Vohra, the director of engineering and maintenance at the National Research Council (NRC) of Canada, the government's leading research, science and engineering agency.

NRC negotiated an energy performance contract with Rave Technology Group of Wilkesville, Ontario, to improve the energy efficiency of five of its buildings as its cost-based O&M contract.

"Energy service companies bring a unique combination of engineering, energy management and project management expertise to the table," says Vohra. "By their very nature and because of the compensation agreement, recommendations from the service company tend to be practical. They're also more hands-on because they have a vested interest in delivering results. This gives us a great deal of flexibility to do more with no up-front costs."

The upgrading in the five NRC buildings involved lighting modifications, installation of computerized energy management control systems, retrofitting of air handling systems and the replacing of inefficient equipment. NRC negotiated an agreement with an energy management firm in which the service company claims 100 per cent of the \$360,000 per year energy savings over five years to recover the \$1.7 million cost

of the project.

Energy performance contracting has become a growth business. In 1988, there were only four such companies in Canada. Now there are more than 50, with a combined annual business of some \$70 million. And, eventually, their revenues come with blessings from the utilities whose business it is to produce and sell energy.

The problems that utility companies seek to remedy with energy management are brief periods of high demand for energy. Demand varies throughout the day and the seasons, and utility companies must always be prepared for peaks in demand. Meeting these peaks is costly to the utility because the generating equipment required isn't idle for most of the year. Moreover, the cost of building and maintaining that extra generating equipment makes it more difficult for a utility to price its product competitively.

"Demand side management" offers a host of strategies as potential solutions. One is to lessen the demand for energy by helping companies use alternative energy sources or more energy efficient products. Another is to shift energy demand from traditional "peak" times to offpeak hours through rate incentives.

An innovative approach to building cooling at Rave Bell Canada in Ottawa is an example of demand side management at work. In 1991, Bell retrofitted its 26-story, 1.1 million square foot office tower with an innovative thermal cool storage system. This system produces about 150,000 kg of ice every night when the energy demand is minimal and the cost is low. The ice melts during the day and the chilled water is then circulated throughout the building as a coolant. In the

water, a "free cooling" system uses cold outside air to offset heat buildup.

Bell has managed to reduce its peak demand on a typical high demand day from 5.6 megawatts to 4.5 megawatts. The 1.1 megawatt reduction in energy use is equivalent to the daily consumption of 450 homes.

Stephen Quesselle of Bell's facilities management team says that other projects have also helped to cut energy consumption. "We've installed energy-efficient lighting and automated controls that turn all building lights off after normal office hours," he says.

Electricity consumption in the commercial sector accounted for 25 per cent of total electricity use in Canada in 1990, with lighting being the major component. As a result, the large retail chains and the large property developers in Canada have focused their attention on making their lighting more energy efficient.

At Eaton's, The Hudson's Bay Company and Sears, for instance, lighting management has become a high priority at their stores across the country. Some stores

are cutting lighting costs by up to 50 per cent by removing half the lamps from fluorescent fixtures and installing reflectors to increase the light output from the remaining fixtures. Other stores are retrofitting with energy saving display lighting that reduces power consumption by some 15 per cent, or with the new T8 lighting systems that cut out consumption by up to 40 per cent.

Eaton's has recently retrofitted the main floor of its Halifax store with T8 lighting and electronic ballasts, with an energy saving of 46 kW and a noticeable improvement in the quality of lighting. Maintenance engineer Martin Lajane expects to pay for the result of each successive floor with the savings in energy costs.

There have been remarkable barriers to energy efficiency in the past, says EMR Canada's Richard McKenzie, director of the Energy Ventures Division. Principal among them is money, but also important are having the right people with the knowledge of both energy management and innovative technologies. Also

It's amazing what can be accomplished with so little energy.

Congratulations to the Energy Innovators. They're proof that finding new ways to use less energy is good for business. And good for Canada. As member utilities of Power Smart Inc., we've enjoyed working with these innovative companies to help

them on the road to energy-efficiency. Now, how can we help you?

For more information, contact the Power Smart member utility nearest you.

POWER SMART.
Utilities Dedicated to Energy Efficiency

Alberta Power Limited
B.C. Hydro
City of Calgary Electric System
Edmonton Power
Maritime Hydro
Maritime Electric
New Brunswick Power
Newfoundland Power
Northland Utilities (NUT) Limited
Nova Scotia Power Corp.
Ontario Power
Town of Summerside P.E.I.
Tweedmouth Utilities Corp.
West Kentucky Power
Windsor Hydro
Yukon Energy Corp.
The Yukon Electrical Company Ltd.
Central Gas British Columbia Inc.

SHOPPERS DRUG MART

Shoppers Drug Mart, the retail pharmacy chain with some 700 stores across the country, is cutting its energy bill by about 30 per cent to 40 per cent by "downsizing" with the energy-efficient T8 fluorescent lights and electronic ballasts. In Nova Scotia, for instance, the downsizing of its 23 stores is expected to save 1.4 million kWh per year.

Since many of Shoppers Drug Mart's customers are senior citizens, the drug store chain uses lighting to give the store a bright, clean appearance.

"We wanted to become energy efficient without sacrificing our lighting levels. The T8 light did just that and at the same time offered better color rendering, making product labels more colorful and easier to read," says John

Bodet, director of technical services.

A lighting retrofit in a typical store costs about \$12,000, he says, or about \$12,000 after utility rebates. The annual savings average about \$6,000 to \$8,000. So the payback is less than three years.

"When you invest money to save a payback within three years," he says, "and you see a large improvement in the quality of lighting, you can't lose it."

critical to the success of any energy management project is a commitment from the chief executive officer and other senior officers in a corporation. EMR's Energy

Innovator Ventures has set up to address these barriers.

"If we all invest in energy efficiency, we can kick start the economy and reduce our operating costs at the same time," says McKenzie. "This is one of the few recession busters that pay for themselves."

Similar to the Federal Buildings Initiative, the Energy Innovator Ventures program coordinates the efforts of manufacturers, energy service companies, utilities and governments to offer a new package of services to Canadian organizations. It also provides information on savings financing, and on programs and incentives offered by Power Smart utilities that promote energy efficiency across Canada.

Participating in the Energy Innovator Ventures has many benefits, says EMR Canada. In addition to significant energy savings, participating companies will be contributing to a greener world. Employees benefit from an improved working environment. And energy efficiency demonstrates sound financial management that serves as a model to other Canadian organizations.

"A more efficient commercial sector will be a more prosperous and competitive one," says Minister Ipp. "Energy efficiency will not only help boost the competitiveness and prosperity of Canadian industry, but will also show the world that we are committed to protecting our planet for future generations."

This supplement was written by Brian Stodart, an Ottawa-based freelance writer.

Bill McKenzie explored John Ipp in *Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources* (Canadian Journalist, Jan. 1992).



"If we all invest in energy efficiency, we can kick start the economy and reduce our operating costs at the same time."

TOWNS OF JASPER, ALBERTA

Jasper, a community whose power consumption has doubled in the past 10 years, has accepted a challenge from Alberta Power Limited: show other Canadian towns and cities that it is possible to reduce peak electricity use by as much as 20 per cent by the end of 1993. When accepting that challenge, Jasper also became the first community to participate in EMR Canada's Energy Innovator Ventures program.

"The project will cost Alberta Power \$3.5 million — much of it is incentives to customers to promote the purchase of energy-efficient products — but the company considers it money well spent as it will defer the construction of a transmission line or adding to the power plant," says Rod Caruthers, the Alberta Power area supervisor.

The Jasper Energy Efficiency Project is initially encouraging residents to reduce electrical consumption by using energy-efficient products in their homes, products such as compact fluorescent light, power-starved units that cycle power to reduce black heaters to avoid, known that

control Christmas lights, and natural gas water tanks. Two teams of energy consultants are going to door-to-door selling these products at greatly reduced prices, as well as offering energy efficiency tips. That initiative is expected to trim 400 kW off the current peak demand of 13,000 kW.

The focus of the program will then shift to commercial and industrial establishments when even greater reductions in demand are expected. The project has received widespread public support. "Alberta Power's project fits right in with the goals of the Green Plan," says Michel Audy, assistant superintendent of Jasper National Park.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA

In the mid 1980s, The Ford Motor Company challenged its plants throughout North America to reduce by 30 per cent their energy consumption by 1990. As a result, energy management at the various facilities came up with a plethora of innovative strategies.

The Oakville assembly plant, for instance, spent more than \$150,000, with CANMET, EMR's RAD secret contributing an equal amount, to install Canada's largest solar wall as part of its energy conservation drive. Using technology developed by Minneapolis-based Central Engineering, the entire south wall of the plant became a solar collector that supplies heating throughout the plant. Energy savings have amounted to about \$40,000 annually.

The St. Thomas assembly plant met the 1991 target by installing new building insulation, a solar wall and an automated energy management system. Engineers also planned to replace the plant with energy-efficient fluorescent lights.

"They were looking at about 30 energy conservation projects and the lighting one didn't meet the payback parameters," says Ken Ross, Ford's plant and energy engineering manager.

Then Ontario Hydro announced its grants for high efficiency lights. That shortened the payback period sufficiently and the whole thing clicked. "We couldn't do it."

How to build a brand new building inside your old one without spending another nickel.



Property owners across the country have modernized their buildings without borrowing, increasing expenditures or putting more pressure on already tight budgets.

Utilizing Honeywell's Building Services Program, your building can benefit from improved heating, cooling, lighting, fire and security systems. We will even provide preventive maintenance to keep these systems running like new so employees, tenants and

others will enjoy a safe, secure, comfortable environment.

Best of all, we will guarantee in writing that the money you save in energy and operating costs will pay for the entire program. That means you won't spend an extra nickel to receive these major improvements.

For more information call Michael Baetz at (416) 293-4111 Extension 2206.

We're Honeywell Home and Building Control.

Honeywell



Building Engineering Services

The power of resourceful thinking has its rewards.

And one of the rewards is an improved bottom line. Meet Canada's Energy Innovators—Canadian organizations in a class by themselves, reaping the rewards energy efficiency brings. You can also cut costs, prevent pollution and be prosperous simply by taking advantage of services offered through Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. We'll help you coordinate your efforts nationally, provide technical advice and help you find financial solutions to implement energy-efficient measures, without any upfront costs. We'll reward your efforts publicly, too. So, if you see your competitors displaying this mark of distinction, you know they have an advantage over you. Join the Energy Innovators by filling us at (613) 932-8166.



Canada



Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

THE ENERGY OF OUR RESOURCES

THE POWER OF OUR IDEAS

Selling socks appeal

New technology shakes up an old industry

More than half a century ago, working on-the-floor on top of his new Toronto factory, Earl Lapon designed a new sock with a fleece-padded sole that was especially comfortable. He named it Happy Foot. Since the sock first went into production in 1937, Lapon's company, McGregor Industries Inc., has sold estimated millions of pairs. Even now, when variety and novelty are critical to retail success, Abbey Lapon, Earl's son and the current president, says that Happy Foot remains the company's best seller—three million pairs were sold last year alone. But new Happy Feet is just one of the 3,000 different lines of socks that McGregor sells. That explosion of diversity is the reason why McGregor, at times, looks more like a computer company than a sock manufacturer.

"We blend socks with information," said Earl Lapon, executive vice-president and Earl's grandson. "Our future is based on the ability to use and process information to efficiently manufacture and distribute socks." McGregor has entered the information age, soon many other companies will have to make the choice to follow its example or fail.

McGregor, like the rest of the Canadian apparel-manufacturing industry, is facing enormous challenges as it tries to meet consumer demands for quality and variety while competing with products imported from low-wage countries. McGregor has launched a bold offensive. "Our strategy is to be the most efficient, most aggressive, best company of our kind in North America," said Abbey Lapon. "We will protect our business in Canada—and our growth opportunities in the United States are extraordinary."

At a time when many of his peers are retiring, Abbey Lapon, 68, has completed an \$8-million restructuring designed to get the company in shape for the next century. The firm has alliances with sock manufacturers in Japan, Mexico, Brazil, England and the United States. By sharing production, the companies have longer production runs, which increase their efficiency and still offer a great variety. McGregor has also acquired a minority partner from Japan.

In the past decade, McGregor has replaced almost all of its sock-making equipment with computer-controlled machines, which can knit a sock every 66 seconds. It has also adopted the efficient, just-in-time manufacturing processes that were pioneered by the Japanese auto industry. As well, the company is at the forefront in establishing electronic inventory and

ordering arrangements with retailers. Earl Abbey Lapon: "In my lifetime, I've seen this industry more than the 17th century in the 21st century."

Despite his optimistic statistics, however, Abbey Lapon pines nostalgically back and forth in his office above the McGregor sock factory as he gazes at the challenges ahead. From his



Earl Lapon: 'any industry that is not rejuvenating itself these days is dead'

trade, the prospering Goods and Services tax and the need for sophisticated new computer technology to government indifference, the recession and the whims of fashion, current market conditions are confounding most apparel manufacturers. McGregor has gone through difficult times before. Jack Lapon founded it in 1937, just before the Great Depression hit—the Canadian economy for almost a decade. But Abbey Lapon says that this is the first time the company has faced so many problems at once.

Still, Lapon says that he has an important advantage over some of his colleagues in the industry: he relies heavily on his two sons, Jordan, 34, who works in sales, and Earl, 36, who works in finance. He says that without the energy of the next generation, he would have been reluctant to accept the radical revamp of the company. Many other manufacturing companies that showed up in the postwar years are declining. "Much of the industry is not driving in new people, new energies or new technologies," said Earl Lapon, as seasonal sug-

ness who joined the family business nine years ago. "And any industry that is not rejuvenating itself these days is dead."

McGregor's methods appear to be working. After decades as Canada's largest broad-based sock manufacturer, it achieved the U.S. market in 1987. Initially it was a tough sell. Earl Abbey Lapon: "Jordan literally walked up and down Fifth Avenue in New York City with a suitcase full of socks." But the effort has begun to pay off. McGregor sold 46 per cent of its production in 1992 to U.S. stores, including Macy's, Bloomingdale's and Bergdorf Goodman. Last year, McGregor also began selling socks—which are marketed either under McGregor's own brand names such as America Essentials and Wedgeador, or under licenses for brand names such as Calvin Klein and Christian

Slater—in 54 other countries around the world. The factory is running at full capacity now and at times has to turn down orders. Despite that success, the Lapons have been operating cautiously in recent years because they anticipated that the recession would be worse than others were initially expecting. Even now, Earl Lapon said that he sees no indication that an economic recovery is at hand. "There's no question that we are in a depression," he said. "I'm very optimistic about our company's future, but I'm a pessimist."

Despite the state of the economy, however, Earl Lapon says that McGregor, which is a private company and does not request to make its results public, increased its revenues by more than 10 per cent last year and continues to be profitable. "We went through in the 1980s what the rest of the industry is going to have to go through in the 1990s," said Earl. And so he, it appears that despite the night that comes in an industry industry—is paying off.

BRUNDA BALCHISE

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

Europe's '1992 program' is still unfolding

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

The increase in air-Camden shipping is just one effect of the single Market. Popularly known as the "1992 program," it became official on midnight Jan. 30 at 1,000 hours, when the European Community's single market took effect. The program was the catalyst that made it possible for the Commission to first map out the program in 1985. It was aimed at sweetening trade relations between the three main areas of Europe: capital and people that move across the continent, and Europe, it took on immense importance as the symbol of hope for economic prosperity. Dynamic market of 243 million consumers. But as the Commission's report noted, the program has hardly lived up to the dreams of its architects. The Commission's report noted that the program has not lived up to the dreams of its architects. The Commission's report noted that the program has not lived up to the dreams of its architects.

EC officials acknowledge that those delays are a major disadvantage, but they point to compensating achievements. The act has adopted 95 percent of the 202 measures needed to make the Single Market a reality. Many were to take long before Jan. 1, including the removal of restrictions on capital transfers and agreements for member nations to accept each other's standards for such things as goods. That measure is a key step toward eliminating protectionism under the guise of differing health or safety standards, means that companies can sell their products anywhere in the EC as long as they meet the specifications of any member state.

Europe. In 1989, the aircraft saw an increase of 4 per cent on its output over the first six years of the program, and officials still predict a gain of roughly that amount.

Some sectors, however, remained unaffected, protected by powerful interests in each country. European airlines continue to refuse deregulation and charge some of the highest fares in the world. Telecommunications and postal services remain entrenched state monopolies in almost all EC countries. Automobiles have been allowed to keep restrictive arrangements with dealers until at least 1993, keeping car prices high in many locations. And government subsidies, remaining state and cross-border transactions duties, as well as language barriers, make the EC market for

But the big prize is to get the market going," said an official in London. "The rest is bound to follow." But that remains a hope—not an achievement.

ANDREW PHILLIPS, *in London*



Too smug to attend
his own insolvency

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

The prize for the most tangy (or most arrogant) act by a Canadian businessman in 1990 must go to Marvin Marshall, president of Birmale Ltd. On December 23, when his real estate development company and its 37 subsidiaries filed for bankruptcy court protection, he couldn't even be bothered to attempt leaving holiday in Colorado—and addressed a Toronto news conference by speaker phone. It was the second-largest bankruptcy court filing in Canadian corporate history.

Anyway, it was the Big Five Canadian banks that will take the biggest potential hits. The Toronto-Dominion, which was set last by the Olympics & York debacle (presumably, because unlike the other lenders, its chairman, Dick Thomson, was busy enough to first want a look at the Redskins' balance sheet) got caught in this one with a \$428-million exposure, though some of that was laid off to smaller American and European banks. The Com-

The slaughter of the Canadian banking industry's profitability continues unabated. It's only because these money machines have accumulated such huge reserves in the past that they—and Canada's capitalist system—have survived. The Royal, Canada's largest and

Perhaps Bramalea's Marshall thought why show up, since his bankruptcy court filing ranked well behind the Reichmann empire's

One of the great ironies of the scandal record is that under chairman Alan Taylor's direction, the Royal has been busy making impressive gains in nearly every other branch of its business. Its retail and private banking operations have never been healthier; its investment arm (RBC Dominion Securities Ltd.) produced a 36-per-cent increase in profits.

This dichotomy in performance standards has had a unique impact on staff morale. In other years, the Royal's 56,790 employees have received bonuses, called Quality Performance Incentive payments, of about \$50 million. Had the bank met its 1992 business plan, those bonuses would have totaled \$60 million. Instead, the payments were cut off. Some Royal executives who have done well see themselves

unfairly penalized because top officials at the bank approved "character loans" to characters who didn't deserve them. Still, there is nothing about loyalty to the aggressive leadership of chairman Taylor (it is no coincidence that a business group recently named Taylor the 1999 Canadian International Executive of the Year in recognition of his dedication to the liberalization of trade and harmonization of Canadian and international business practices).

How the mile—all of them, not just the Royal—became unimmediately about its almost untainted funds to Browder, the Reichsmann, and so many other non-organized high fliers without following their usual safeguards is an enduring mystery. One of the rumors floating around Regent Street is that many of the Olympia & York loans were based on an intercalated questionnaire by the Reichsmann themselves, through the desk of a secretary to have been given by a leading accountancy firm. The document is said to have shown that the family's corporate assets were worth \$5 billion, long after that was, at least, a theoretical figure that ignored the state of the marketplace and assumed that the Canary Wharf development in London would fly.

Another investor in why a senior loan-guarantor approved a \$200-million loan-guarantee on Clancy Way, that also never happened, it was the fact that the Royal's own guidelines and its bond covenants against common stock. According to the stories making the rounds on Bay Street, the same executive assured the Royal board that all the Rosebush loans were secured on a property-by-property basis, so that the bank would not be exposed to the Royal because the servicing of every building's bank loans was supported by its underlying assets. As things turned out, that wasn't true for any of the Rosebush buildings, some of which were financed with third mortgages, mainly so the project could be sold at a profit. The bank project—this was never more than 40-percent rented and never came close to producing a positive cash flow.

Similarly, the Royal was part of an all-Ohio syndicate that lost the Kreschmer \$200-million, 10-year loan. The syndicate was led by Pritz & Pappas and Goldman, Sachs. Chase assets have been reduced to between sixty and forty percent of the dollar, but the shares were earned on the bank loans as full-value investments. The bankers believed that they could command a 100 percent return on the dollar if they lost closed on the two giant firms.

Given the severity of these losses, Canada's Big Five have responded by cutting down their loan, even to credit-worthy clients, especially those in the real estate business. That knee-jerk reaction is just as stupid as the banks' original attitude of handing out megaloans to developers who refused to show them their books.

Canada's banks must get back to basics. No more "character loans." No more never-tell-those-belonging-to-the-club" which somehow exempts you from good business practices. Those who deserve loans should get them; those who don't, should be told to go ask the Entrepreneurs for some money change.

Morin fights back

A murder case stirs the legal community

On a day last week when the skies above Kingston Penitentiary were as grey as the prisoner's massive hair, Guy Paul Morin sat in the institution's visitors' centre discussing his uncertain, and potentially grim, future. Morin was clean-shaven, his hair was neatly combed and his close-shorn goatee work pants matched his green pullover; he wore it. He has been almost eight years since Morin, now 33, was charged with the murder of Christine Jessup, a nine-year-old neighbor in the village of Queensville, Ont., 60 km north of Toronto. And it has been nearly six months since a jury in London, Ont., convicted him of first-degree murder following the longest murder trial in Canadian history. Since then, some legal experts have claimed that a flawed police investigation and errors at Morin's trial may have led to the conviction of an innocent man. Or, like, 18, Morin's lawyers will begin presenting arguments to the Ontario Court of Appeal aimed at securing his release on bail while his case is appealed before the "real" court. As he waited in prison last week, Morin premeditated his interview—just as he has since the moment he was arrested. Morin told *Newsweek*: "I should not have been in there for one second."

An intense man with a quiet but forceful voice, Morin rarely depicted angry, despondent or bitter as he discussed the legal intricacies behind his arrest on April 23, 1985. In February, 1986, a jury found him not guilty of killing Jessup after a five-week trial. But the Ontario Court of Appeal later overturned that verdict on the grounds that the judge made legal errors in his charge to the jury. The appeal court ordered a second trial. After nearly two years of pretrial legal arguments, Morin's second trial began in November, 1990, and lasted 35 months before ending with a guilty verdict. In an exclusive interview Morin stated: "I never believed that I would be found guilty during that trial because I knew I'm innocent." In fact, last week there were reports that the

police investigated a possible new suspect—Christine Jessup's grandfather, Gordon Simpson, a wealthy industrialist who died in 1982. Morin expressed delight over the reports that police had reopened the Jessup investigation. "I've been hoping for this to happen," Morin said. "It's good news." But the trial behind those reports remained unclear. In



Morin in Kingston Penitentiary: police 'put their heads/heads on'

Toronto, lawyer James Lockyer, one of four lawyers working on Morin's appeal, told *Newsweek* that Justice Charles Doherty, sitting with the Durham Regional Police force had reopened their case and may have a new suspect. According to the Toronto Globe and Mail, police recently investigated the possibility that Gordon Simpson might have been the murderer. But a spokesman for the Durham force, which headed the murder investigation, denied that any new investigation was under way.

Barren new developments in the case, at the grunting of bail, Morin could spend two years behind bars before his appeal is resolved. Lockyer said that it may take that long to

prepare the legal arguments because the transcripts from Morin's case run to nearly 70,000 pages. In the meantime, there are signs of growing public interest in the case. In *Shadow of the Innocent*, a best-selling book about the Christine Jessup case published in November, author Kirk McKen raises doubts about Morin's conviction (page 34). And many Toronto central lawyers apparently share Morin's opinion. Said one lawyer, who spoke to Morin's on the condition that he would not be identified: "The view of the profession is as unanimous as I've ever seen it. They're horrified by this verdict, and this is a profession full of cynics."

The long and tangled case began when Christine Jessup, a five-year-old girl, was brutally murdered after she disappeared from her home on Oct. 3, 1984. According to a school bus driver, the girl arrived home from school at about 3:45 p.m. that day but her parents, Robert and Janet Jessup, who kept some separate, later told police that their 13-year-old brother, Kenneth, then 13, went out at home. Janet Jessup and her son arrived later, but by then Christine had been abducted. Her disappearance triggered a massive search involving hundreds of Queensville residents.

Almost three months later, on New Year's Eve, the girl's body was discovered on an isolated piece of residential property in the municipality of Durham, about 50 km east of Queensville. One of the investigating officers, Durham detective Bernard Fitzpatrick, observed that the accented words appeared to have etched the upper half of the body and scattered her skull and some other bones around the site, while the bottom half of the body was badly decomposed. An autopsy subsequently showed that Christine Jessup probably died of stab wounds, and that she may have been raped before her death.

In the ensuing weeks, Fitzpatrick, his partner John Shephard and other Durham police officers began focusing on Morin as a suspect. According to trial testimony, the detectives became suspicious of Morin because of the way he claimed and as a result of statements that he had made at a press conference during an interview with his parents, that worked better in a furniture factory after completing a refrigeration and air conditioning course at George Brown College in Toronto. In the interview, Morin spoke with electric interest; he was a talented amateur clarinetist, a bookkeeper and a talker who liked to rebuild automobiles and do home renovations.

According to Morin and his lawyers, part of the Crown case rested on the assumption of



Exhuming Jessup's body for re-examination in 1990; Jessup (below): last evidence

the accused man's character. "In the autobiography of one of the officers 'It's a weird type guy,' Morin said 'Why? Because I keep seeing him, because I do some gardening, because I enjoy playing and fishing, by day. One of the police believe they've focused on the right suspect, they put their heads on. Other aspects are ruled out.'"

The investigating officers found two pieces of circumstantial evidence to link Morin with the murder. The officers, along with experts from the Centre for Forensic Science in Toronto, found fingerprints: three in Morin's car sitting in those in Jessup's clothing. The forensic experts could not determine the source of the three prints, after scrutinizing them one at a time. One of the officers stated that the investigating officers had seen from the Morin residence. The officers also obtained a hair sample from Morin that the forensic reports concluded was similar to some worn to a hair found on the body of Christine Jessup.

Other than that, the case against Morin rested heavily on his own alleged testimony. At his second trial, Fitzpatrick testified that he and Shephard became suspicious of Morin after he told them in an interview that "All little girls are sweet and innocent, but grow up to be corrupt." Another prosecution witness, Robert May, testified that Morin had confessed the crime to him one night in June, 1986, before Morin's first trial, while the two men were in jail at the moment. May said that he was in jail in Whitby, Ont. May, who was re-

opening with the police, subsequently wrote a criminal proceeding defence in the jail, but failed to obtain an increasing statement from Morin. Under cross-examination by defence lawyer Jack Penick in Morin's second trial, May admitted that he had been a chronic liar who, at different times, had posed bad checks, forged educational credentials and caused court appearances.

Besides the length and complexity of the proceedings, Morin's second trial also produced startling revelations from some of the witnesses. Kenneth Jessup admitted that he and two other boys had been having sexual relations with Christine for several years before her death. Other testimony revealed police work at which evidence was either lost, overlooked or damaged.

Robert Jessup testified that in May, 1985, after his son's conviction, he was disappointed by the police work at which evidence was either lost, overlooked or damaged. Robert Jessup testified that in May, 1985, after his son's conviction, he was disappointed by the police work at which evidence was either lost, overlooked or damaged. Robert Jessup testified that in May, 1985, after his son's conviction, he was disappointed by the police work at which evidence was either lost, overlooked or damaged.

Immediately after his conviction, Morin told Justice James Doherty that he would appeal his verdict. By late December, his appeal had attracted a famed justice to the Ontario Court

of Appeal giving 28 reasons why the conviction should be overturned. According to the defence team, Justice Doherty made numerous errors in law during his charge to the jury, which led to a charge that favored the prosecution case. The defence contends that the judge had erred when he refused to allow the defence to introduce evidence about other aspects.

For his part, Morin said that he remains confident that he will eventually win his exoneration. For now, he said, he is concentrating on trying to adjust to life in prison. His parents, who have moved from the start on their son's innocence, visit him regularly. According to Morin, his parents exhausted their personal savings to pay for their son's legal bills. Morin said that his fellow prisoners at Kingston Penitentiary have generally been sympathetic. Many prisoners corrected of sexual crimes or offenses against children go into protective custody in special wards because they risk attack by other inmates. But Morin is living in the general population at the institution.

Still, he has had difficulty coping with the monotony daily routine of prison life. Morin is allowed to have a personal computer at his cell, on which he plays chess and other games. He is also allowed to use a typewriter. Morin, who once spent his free time rebuilding engines, remodeling the family home and building cranes, now works about six hours a day in a prison shop on the tedious job of repairing letter carrier mail bags for Canada Post. "Between my trials, my feelings are just about these kind of crap cases," he recalled. "They were so light on persons could tell them. They were hopeless."

Morin said that he frequently dreams of regaining his freedom and being able to go fishing and camping, or to work in his garden and to live in his house. He also said that he refuses to become depressed about what he wants was his unjust arrest, conviction and imprisonment. "I would still love to believe that the person who killed Christine Jessup will come forward on his own, someone who knows this person will tell the authorities," he said. But, having that unlikely development, Morin said that he will continue to fight to clear his name. "I will eventually prove that the police and the courts have done wrong," he said. "No matter how long it takes, I will get the compensation and compensation involved in the case, it could be several years from the courts decide whether Guy Paul Morin was treated fairly, or unjustly convicted of a crime he did not commit."

One child's loss

A new book questions a murder conviction

REBURY THE INNOCENT

By Kirk McKie
(*Jessica*, 295 pages, \$27.95)

It is an era of sensationalist and superficial courtroom coverage, of quickie paperbacks and salivating TV screens about high-profile cases. Andrew the Innocent stands out as a work of substantive. Author Kirk McKie, who covered the trial of Guy Paul Morris for *The Globe* and *Mac*, has produced not only an impressive piece of journalism, but also a disturbing portrait of Canada's criminal justice system. Andrew (which is "murder" spelled backwards, and refers to a key piece of evidence) mounts a convincing case for the theory that, in its handling of the vicious 1984 sex slaying of nine-year-old Christine Jessup and the two trials of Morris, the justice system failed both the victim and the accused.

Based on 250 pages of research including 380 hours interviewing Morris, who steadfastly maintains his innocence, Andrew provides revealing insights into the workings of the

police and the legal system. The book begins with the disappearance of Jessup from her home in Queneville, Ont., about 50 km north of Toronto, on Oct. 3, 1984, and Morris's subsequent discovery of her slumped and decomposing body. In April, 1985, the Durham Regional Police arrested the Jessup's next-door neighbour, Guy Paul Morris, for the murder. Almost a year after his arrest, a London, Ont., jury acquitted Morris. In June, 1987, the Ontario Supreme Court ordered another trial, which began in November, 1987, and ended with his sentence to life in prison in July.

With a complex eight-year legal battle as its subject, the narrative of McKie's book sometimes wanders and the sheer mass of material. But it never gets lost, and McKie's presenta-

tion of the facts is riveting. The most disturbing aspect of the book is its portrayal of the police investigation of Jessup's murder. Apparently acting largely on their assessment of the extremely nervous Morris as "weak," the Durham investigative team, based in on Morris and, by McKie's account, too easily discounted other suspects. Arguing that anyone investigation was the police's clearly careless handling of evidence, Morris and interrogation tapes were lost or erased and potentially exculpatory evidence was misplaced or tampered.

Missing in Andrew itself is the police response. McKie told *Maclean's* that while he was covering the second trial for *The Globe*, "I knew I had to be on good behavior if I ever wanted to talk to them." In the end, the officers refused to talk to McKie—a refusal that he attributes to his coverage of the trial.

Still, McKie has written a fascinating account of a heinous crime and of one of the most controversial convictions in Canadian judicial history. More than anything, Andrew leaves an overwhelming impression of loss—of money, of time and, most poignantly, of a child's life and a young man's future.

JOE CHIDLEY



McKie: misplaced evidence

Gilbert & Kent



GLOBAL NEWS

Experience Counts. Journalist Peter Kent joins Jane Gilbert and the entire Global News team to bring you the most comprehensive news in Ontario. With bureaus throughout the province and across the country and international correspondents in London and Washington, you can count on Global to deliver the news that touches you and your community. Gilbert and Kent, two more good reasons to watch Global News. Ontario's best.

**GLOBAL
TELEVISION
NETWORK**
CANWEST GLOBAL SYSTEM

**THE 6 O'CLOCK REPORT
THE WORLD TONIGHT AT 11**



Elegant
yet affordable.

\$99 Per Night,
Sunday to
Thursday

Luxury, location and service -- rarely is so
much offered for so little. For reservations,
call your travel agent or 1-800-228-3300.


WESTIN
HOTELS & RESORTS
Calgary Winnipeg Edmonton

Rates for highest double occupancy. Based on lowest availability. Subject to change or cancellation without notice. Weekend rates apply. Not valid for groups or events.



THE
ARTHRITIS
SOCIETY



HAVE YOU GOT YOURS YET?

1-800-668-7779

Enter The Cost of Living Lottery and you could have
1 in 11 odds of winning. There's over \$500,000 in cash and prizes --
including the \$100,000 grand prize. And tickets are just \$35 each.
To order by credit card, call 1-800-668-7779.

GRAND PRIZE: \$100,000!

INCREDIBLE 1-IN-11 ODDS OF WINNING!

PRIZE LIST

GRAND PRIZE DRAW - January 21, 2002

(Deadline to purchase tickets January 15 1998)

1	Grand Prize \$100,000 cash	64	Mountain Bikes	1	Washer	1	Cottages (1000)
1	Sea Doo and Trailer	120	32mm Cameras	5	Patio sets (3 piece)	1	Suits
1	TV/Stereo Combo	1	19ft Pull Trailer	30	Gas Grills	1	Dryer
1	Vacation Beach, Cuba	1	Geacoy World Florida	58	Microsaves	80	CD Sound Systems
1	Dishwasher	4	IBM PS/1 Computer Systems	1	Motorcycle	50	VCRs
10	Camcorders	1	Refrigerator	1	Cashmere Coats	100	Jeans (10 x 30) Bicycles
120	Flon Luggage Sets						

And with each ticket you purchase, you receive a Cost of Living Lottery instant Win Pak - your chance to win one of 3,130 32mm cameras. Detailed defence course! Norcross Road! "I think the poll proves what every thinking person knows—that there is prejudice about this case." Although pretrial polls are common in

Draw will be held at 10:00 a.m. at 281 Bloor Street East, Toronto. Only 40,000 tickets will be sold. Ontario Lottery & Gaming No. P20-0032. Net proceeds go to The Arthritis Society.



Donell: "I think the poll proves that there is prejudice about this case."

Cherwon said that she had "severe concerns with respect to the appropriateness of bias, actual or perceived, which would exist if a jury trial was held" in Ontario.

In both Canada and the United States, opinion polls are frequently used in cases involving trademarks, patents and charges of obscenity. One of the first criminal cases in Canada to utilize poll findings was the 1990 trial of a 28-year-old Kincardine, Ont., mother who was accused—and later acquitted—of murdering her 11-month-old son (her lawyer, Jack Donell, said that he paid Paul "several thousand dollars" to survey Kincardine-area residents about their attitudes towards the accused woman. Based on the findings, he said, the judge agreed to move the trial to Toronto. Said Donell: "I think there is a real place for polls in criminal law. If courts are going to make decisions based on the public interest, you need proper statistical evidence."

Still, other legal experts note that while such polls may be beneficial to defendants, they are only available to those who can afford them. Said Brian Greenacre, president of the Ontario Criminal Lawyers' Association: "This is not a fair situation. If we are going to use most of these polls, then they should be funded by legal aid." For his part, St. John's, Nfld. lawyer David Orr, who defended one of the Christian Brothers charged in the Mount Cashel sexual abuse scandal, said that he considered a poll a guarantee of publicity on his client's right to a fair trial. But Orr said he declined against it because the survey would have cost \$25,000—money that his client did not have. McGregory, who was unemployed at the time of his wife's death, said money contributed by his father, a former Montreal tennis agent, to help pay for his poll costs.

More recently, Halifax lawyer Joel Peak, who is defending one of three men charged in the shooting deaths of three McDonald's restaurant employees in Sydney, N.S., commissioned a poll to support his request to move his trial off Cape Breton. Said Peak: "Polls will be used increasingly in the police system to ensure that applicants receive a fair trial." Even so, Peak said, the judge rejected the request for a poll as of venue.

Another potential problem for criminal lawyers, Orr said, is that the polls they commission may not always produce the results they want. "If the other side gets wind of the fact that you didn't find any substantial bias, they might try to use that information against the defendant." Such a situation occurred in Toronto-based Demco Research several years ago after it did a nationwide poll for a client accused of distributing obscene material. Identified Demco senior vice-president Michael Sullivan: "We wanted to use it for the material offered community groups. In fact, we should, it did." The survey's results were never made public.

PATRICIA CRISBORN and BOB LAYNE

A matter of opinion

The defence used a poll on the murder case

The bizarre and brutal slaying has attracted publicity far beyond the community in which it took place. On Nov. 13, 1995, 31-year-old lawyer Patricia Allen collapsed and died on an Ottawa street after she was struck in the chest by a pointed steel bolt fired from a crossbow. Soon afterward, police charged her estranged husband, Colin McGregory, 31, with first-degree murder. As Allen's friends and colleagues across Canada expressed their grief, women's groups charged that her death was symptomatic of a rising tide of violence against females.

Early last month, an estimated 250 people attended the wedding in an Ottawa park of a recently-wedded Allen's sister and three of her other married women—to the victims of male violence. And so Dec. 32, the tide of public sympathy for the slain lawyer helped to convince Justice Louise Charron that McGregory was entitled to a trial by judge alone, rather than by a judge and jury—a move chosen by a murder trial. Charron issued her ruling after reviewing the findings of a public opinion poll that indicated that a majority of 275 Ottawans responded were unsympathetic to his plan to plead not guilty by reason of insanity. Declared defence counsel Norcross Road: "I think the poll proves what every thinking person knows—that there is prejudice about this case." Although pretrial polls are common in

the United States, their use in Canadian criminal cases is still rare.

Usually, surveys are used to support a defence request to move a trial to another community. But Donell argued that McGregory wanted to be tried in Ottawa because his client needs daily contact with his psychiatrist to receive a defence. As well, Donell said, the case has been so widely publicized that he doubts whether McGregory would receive a fair hearing in any other venue. Instead, he cited the findings of the 13-question survey, conducted by Angus Reid Group Inc., to support his bid to exclude a jury from the case—the first time a poll has been used for that purpose in Canada. Donell declined to say how much the poll cost, but other industry representatives said Mac Allen's that the going rate for such a survey is between \$7,000 and \$15,000.

The Crown attorney in the McGregory case, Andrea Bernier, opposed the request for a judge-only trial and argued in court that the poll results should not be used to support the application. Among other things, Bernier questioned the timing of the survey, which was conducted over a three-day period beginning on Dec. 7, just days after the anniversary of the 1990 slaying of 14 female engineering students in Montreal and a campaign of publicity about the "white ribbon" campaign opposing violence against women. In her ruling, however,

Hollywood halos

Charlie Chaplin joins the celluloid sainthood

When a producer tells me he has a prestige picture, I know we're going to get some money.
—recent co-producer Louis B. Mayer

In Hollywood, there is a higher altar than the box office. But from time to time, with reasons of Oscars in their eyes, studio executives greenlight movies with artistic aspirations. They range from the sacrosanct *Lavender Heart* and *Gandhi* to such acclaimed commercial flops as *Robt*—epics that revere history and mythologize men who would tend to change it. In the past two months, Hollywood has released three epic biographies, each rehabilitating a controversial figure from American history. The first was the passionate and galvanic *Malcolm X*, Spike Lee's movement to the progenitor of the Black Power movement. Then *Hoffa*, directed by Danny DeVito, mirrored a less lively journey with equally intense racial politics. And now, veteran British director Sir Richard Attenborough exalts another from his own industry with Chaplin, an earnest homage to one of Hollywood's founding fathers.

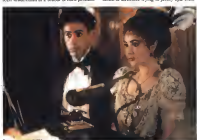
All three movies are about men who rose from humble backgrounds to top fame, notoriety—and exile. *Malcolm X* was assassinated in February, 1969, after being expelled from the Nation of Islam. Truman boss James H. Duff was mysteriously smothered in 1955, most likely killed by his former Mafia collaborator. And Charlie Chaplin, like *Hoffa*, was only a brand of a Communist by Washington, the actor's Hollywood career ended when the government barred him from the country in 1952.

Yet *Malcolm X*, *Hoffa* and *Chaplin* do more than restore the accused reputations of their subjects. They sanctify them. Although *Deen* Washington reconstructs *Malcolm X* with prejudice and implicit conviction, director Lee whitewashes his hero's black nationalism by omitting his more alienate outbursts of anti-Semitism. *Hoffa* acquiesces in an artistically controlled performance by Jack Nicholson. *Hoffa* ignores the facts and creates a corrupt once-bureaucrat to absurd heights.

Chaplin, too, offers an exceptionally strong performance, a reconstruction that of *Robt* and *Hoffa* Director DeVito is a dramatic attempt to do Chaplin justice. Attenborough has devoted a lot of workable space that comes out for some of the subtlety and wit that Chaplin brought to his own film-making. The director has tried to compress Chaplin's extraordinary life into a 144-minute movie, then his London stage debut at 5 to his career from exile to receive a special Oscar at 83.

Attenborough's use suggests *Chaplin* is the epitome of *Deen*. A relatively unproven American actor, a first-time director who has appeared in a string of respectable movies, he seems an unlikely choice for such an imposing assignment. But he is a quiet, self-supervising. He is a portrait of a man 64 years, he captures Chaplin's agility as a performer, his occasional reserve and his artistic obsession.

The movie shows a Dickensian sketch of the actor's childhood, and of his apprenticeship as a teen vaudeville in a school of hard practice.



Deenay (left), Koffy: artistic obsession, a predisposition for exile—ending

While on tour in the United States, he gets his first movie contract from Canadian-born director Mack Sennett, doubly played by Canadian Don Ackroyd. Chaplin is the world's biggest star by 23, and a Hollywood mogul by 28.

Meanwhile, the movie tells us his romances with beautiful actresses. Chaplin went through five marriages, fathered 11 children and displayed a predisposition for exile—ending that makes the *Woody Allen* actor seem tame. Casting Meryl Streep as both his first love, Betty Kelly, and his last love, Oona O'Connell, *Attenborough* bookends the story with a contrived symmetry, as if Chaplin spent the rest of his life trying to replace the lost love of his first love. The movie turns into a kind of romantic relay race, with a string of young actresses taking their turn in playing lady—Penelope Ann Miller, Meryl Streep,

Nancy Traven, Milla Jovovich and Diane Lane. After a while, they blur into each other.

The film's episode captures his some high points. Kevin Kline breaks the mood with a flamboyant impersonation of Douglas Fairbanks. James Woods has the movie's funniest scene as an early lover who says Chaplin is a poverty-stricken beggar. And Geraldine Chaplin, Charlie's daughter, plays a poignant scene as her own mother's first girlfriend.

Her presence also signals the Chaplin family's approval of the film, which has the cautious tone of an authorized portrait. It is tasteful, respectful, and, in the end, quite moving. But the film-makers themselves single out that there is more to Chaplin's life than meets the screen. The story unfolds as a series of flashbacks, which as a guide Chaplin makes to a biographer from exile in Switzerland. The biographer, played by Anthony Hopkins, occasionally catches him glowing over the truth. It is as if Chaplin, ever obsessive, is still trying to lead his life into the editing room for someone.

Chaplin, *Malcolm X* and *Hoffa* all show the strain of directors trying to justify epic treat-

ment for their subjects. And none of the movies has huge box-office potential. Every major studio turned down the opportunity to make Chaplin, which *Attenborough* eventually financed with an independent production. Lee sought a well-publicized deal with Warner Bros. over the linking of *Malcolm X*. *Hoffa's* indie script seems to have made the movie without a hitch, but the project had Nicholson's name attached to it. In Hollywood, few things have been in the hands of either the director. Chaplin, *Hoffa* and *Malcolm X*, however, all come to rest the myth of the American Dream. And by trying to mold them into Hollywood heroes, the Deen Factory may have lost touch with the struggle spirit that made them an uncomfortable in the first place.

BRIAN K. JOHNSON

TELEVISION

Cross-border talking

Shirley's relevance and fun win over ABC

It's a bright, noisy, nervous office in downtown Toronto, at a table across from Chinese food containers, an intense debate unfolds last week over the merits of contrasting child molesters. "What really is so bad about this?" asked the woman among the three debaters, a tall, striking blond dressed in a sleek black bodysuit coated in the sweat with a rhinestone-embellished leather belt. "We criticize women all the time, but we call it a hysterectomy. Let's face it—we live in a patriarchal society. Men make the rules." Except, it seems, within the walls of their patriarchal office. There, it is the women of the office who bring a smudge of bright red lipstick who clearly enjoy the game. She is Shirley Solomon, since 1989 the host of CTV's popular daytime talk show, *Shirley*, which covers topics ranging from teen suicide to her trials in casting away sexual offenders. Now, Solomon, 45, is set to expand her empire. In April, *Shirley* will begin running on the 222 affiliate stations of New York City-based ABC-TV and Solomon.

After signing her deal, I was in the ABC drama room in New York and there was a picture of [Hollywood Canada] Peter Jennings over my shoulder. I just smiled and thought, "Well, that's two of us."

For Solomon and her second husband, Sherry, executive producer Lee Koffin, as well as her CTV, the deal was never under-estimated the fact that a Canadian-produced series has been purchased by one of the Big Three American networks for a daytime schedule. Although none of the parties will disclose dollar figures, CTV vice-president Arthur Winkler, whose network owns the show's distribution rights, says that ABC had paid "a very attractive price" for *Shirley*—a sum that industry insiders place at the millions of dollars. For their part, ABC executives who are scheduling the new show to run at 11 a.m. on weekdays, expressed confidence that *Shirley* will fare well in a lineup crowded with talk shows, including *Geraldo*, hosted by Geraldine Rivers, and *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. Said Mary Anne Dwyer-Dobbs, ABC senior vice-president of daytime programs: "Let's face it, there is a lot of talk shows out there. We like to feel that this one offers something different—which is *Shirley* herself, a smart and sexy woman who clearly runs her own show."

Solomon, whose family emigrated to Canada from the former West Germany when she was 5, spent her early childhood in a conservative, upper-middle-class Montreal. Married to a Toronto accountant, she stayed home to look after their daughter, Stephanie, now 21. The show's break into



Solomon: both a journalist and an entertainer

TV 14 years ago has been determined to do things her own way—even when that has involved working the trade or rolling back tires. She got her first TV job hosting a local affairs show at a Toronto cable station, only after looking as evasive as believing that she had a counteroffer from CTV. Four years later, she was a guest on a reporter and co-anchor with the Global Television Network. That ended when Solomon moved an interview with

senior Andy Galt that he had presented him would be off the record, but which one Global executive wanted to air anyway.

Unable to find TV work for two years ("The word was out," she contends, "that this was a girl who is a lot of trouble"), she sold jewelry and worked as a media consultant before being hired to talk-show host on the short-lived party-TV Late Channel in 1986. "I was so tired that year, she began developing a plot for her current show with Koffin, whom she married in 1979. They formed their own company, Adequacy Productions Inc., for *Shirley*.

Spreading on the secret of *Shirley's* success, which amounts about 350,000 viewers in Canada. Solomon cites its ability to blend relevance with fun. "TV people in Canada tend to be very conservative when it comes to an interview," she said. "You're not a clown. I'm willing to make." At will, she points to her reputation as an exciting employer with her list of 42 producers, researchers and technicians. "I don't make any apologies for the fact that *The Deen* show is the only one in Canada that has been successful."

The biggest challenge facing Solomon was not in getting that first gig on the program, but in getting her name. Although Deen-Dobbs says that she was asked to take a mostly hands-off approach, she conceded that the network will be "suggesting that they use American producers to a large extent." As well, ABC will require an additional 100 new shows each year, a small percentage of which will be filmed in the United States, in addition to the 140 current programs that CTV.

Still, Solomon insists that the network is keeping *Shirley* in Canadian operation. "I'd wanted to produce a high-end show that I could live with," she said. Indeed, for Solomon, the new deal seems the best of both worlds. Although she intends to continue living in suburban Toronto, where she rents more than her five-acre house and, under outside lights late on some over nights, pressing her rose garden to the strains of Puccini, she will also make frequent trips to ABC's New York studios. Later this month, she is scheduled to meet three of her ABC pals, Jennings, Ted Koppel and Barbara Walters, during breaks in shooting a series of *Shirley* advertisements for the network.

For the last time, in her mad's eye, says Solomon, she is looking at the first of those spots appearing during the popular current affairs show *Nightline*, which she often watches after returning home late from the office. "When that happens," she says, "I think I'll put it on the edge of my bed and do some daydreaming. It is a dream, but I do not doubt catch the sweet taste of success."

VICTOR D'AMICO



Nureyev's explosive virtuosity, sexual magnetism—and a devilish sense of humor

OBITUARIES

Lord of the dance

Rudolf Nureyev was ballet's first superstar

It was early summer in Leningrad and Rudolf Nureyev was a driven, 17-year-old newcomer at the Vaganova Choreographic Academy. The young dancer and his roommate, Sergei Stekolnikov, were supposed to be studying for exams during the season of White Nights, the long days of May and June in the northwestern city. But they were consumed by ballet. "We would sneak out late at night and go to the Winter Palace, and dance around the buildings," recalled Stekolnikov, 52, now a ballet master for the National Ballet of Canada. "It means, the city was a museum, it was so beautiful there. We'd give one of our steps and say 'Ubi Sui' or 'Ubi' and we had so much energy. Each episode. I can still see Rud jumping around a huge monument in the center of the place."

Nureyev left many admissible images when he died last week, at the age of 54, of AIDS-related cardiac complications. A dancer of capricious reticence and sexual magnetism, he made audiences gasp. Soon after his 1961 debut, in Paris, from the Soviet Union, the great Tchaik with dancing nostrils, high chested shoulders and gaudy green-and-gold costumes belied his first appearance.

The dance was so famous for his remarkable ego and iterations leaped as far as his influence

But former National Ballet principal dancer Veronica Tennant, who performed with him many times during his long association with the National, told *Maxine's* last week that he "loved the art more than himself." Tennant also said that Nureyev had a wonderfully devilish sense of humor. Once, when he was playing with his in a Toronto production of *La Sylphide*, Tennant, playing the Sylph, tripped all the way down six stairs onstage, yet managed to stay upright and maintain an elegant pose. Nureyev managed to make her way to the end and to a braked voice. "Try understanding—and now you must do it backwards."

Nureyev's outstanding talent survived a head-on for from the centers of high culture. He grew up in poverty in Litz in the former Russian republic of Dobruja, the son of an army officer and his wife. Although Nureyev took some ballet classes as a youth, his full-time training did not begin until he talked his way, at 17, into the Vaganova school. Despite his rebellious ways, he soon became a favorite of the school's greatest teacher, Alexander Pushkin.

Within three years, Nureyev was dancing trail roles with Leningrad's renowned Kirov Ballet, but he was still starving for the artistic opportunities that lay beyond the Soviet Union. His chance came during a 1961 visit to Paris,

when he fled from his 1961 mission into the arms of a married French politician and demanded political asylum. It was one of the most momentous leaps in the history of ballet.

The wary, astute Nureyev took the West by storm, quickly forming a revolutionary partnership with Royal Ballet star Margot Fonteyn, 19 years his senior. With his mop of light brown hair and modish clothes, Nureyev became almost as famous as the Beethoven Adagio piece mobbed him. Press accounts of his bedtimes and amorous only served to enhance his glamor.

His air of virility outshined the popular image of male dancers as wimps in tights. The excitement of his stage presence, that of an only partially tamed beast, won him adoration for ballet and helped open a dance boom in the 1970s. Said Tennant: "There was always that element of danger when you were with Rudolf onstage."

Despite a debate for flying, Nureyev joined around the world, giving in many as 550 performances a year. A frequent destination was Toronto, where Nureyev became a regular—and beloved—guest artist with the National Ballet after staging his version of *The Sleeping Beauty* with the company in 1978. "He put us in the international map," principal dancer Karen Kain told *Maxine's*. Although Nureyev often begged the spotlight, his driving energy and eye for talent helped advance the careers of such National Ballet dancers as Kain, Tennant, Frank Augustyn and Vladimir Harizanov, but he faded with the Toronto company in a 1985 gala.

Nureyev became a rich man, eventually acquiring several properties, including an elegant Paris apartment and a Mediterranean island. But his creative musings never diminished. A chess player, he cultivated the gap between ballet and modern dance by pairing in works by such American modernists as Martha Graham and Paul Taylor. He was even willing to turn him up on television, dancing with the Misses Page in a work that called *Swan Lake*.

Always in search of new challenges, Nureyev tried screen acting in *Valentino* (1977) and *Explored* (1983), and in 1989 he surprised his fans by starring in a touring production of the classic musical *The King and I* during his final years. He began a serious and much-praised career move from dancer to arts administrator. But the trifling stage remained his passion. "He was obsessed with dancing," said Kain. "He couldn't bear to let go." Appropriately, his last public appearance was among dancers, after the Oct. 4 opening of his production of *La Bayadere* for the Paris Opera Ballet. Audience members went quietly at the sight of such, unmasked Nureyev and nonrehearsed the dancing colonias he had once been. But, then, for his millions of fans worldwide, Nureyev would remain the lord of the dance.

MICHAEL GRABER with DEANE TURBIDE in Toronto

King of the horn

Dizzy Gillespie revolutionized jazz

He was a world-famous trumpeter, one of the pillars of jazz, but Dizzy Gillespie was the wildest of the wildest stars. In fact, during one of his trips to Canada, in the mid-1980s, Gillespie's grumpy nature had his friend Mike Koffman convinced that the musician was a troublemaker. Koffman, the Toronto-based jazz critic who sometimes performed with Gillespie, told *Maxine's* that he had once arrived to pick him up at the airport, but could not find him. "I thought he might be having problems with

international flight, because by American standards and African standards alike. He was made an honorary chief in Nigeria in 1989. His crucial achievements were accompanied by a flair for showmanship and comic timing that endeared him to his many audiences. He released more than 100 recordings, and several of his compositions, including *A Night in Tunisia*, *Salt Peanuts* and *Windy*. He has become jazz standards. And his trademarks—the ballooning cheeks, the upturned bill of his trumpet—were emblematic of his art to musicians and fans alike. "Most in different, simply because he lived," said Ted O'Leary, head of the *Just Some*, a 20-year-old Toronto radio program.

Gillespie, also sax player Charlie (Bird) Parker, passed away in 1995. In the 1970s, Gillespie and other contemporaries created the foundations of modern jazz with an innovative style that became known as "bebop," then simply "bop." In the mid-1940s, when New York City in the early 1940s, they experimented with complex harmonies, chord progressions and shifting rhythms that irritated or baffled traditional musicians but inspired a whole generation. "I had was the intuitive genius of bebop. Dizzy was the organizing genius, the passionate radical force," wrote Ian Carr in *Jazz: The Essential Companion*. The two released recordings, along with bebop sax harmonies that Powell (piano), Charlie Mingus (bass) and Max Roach (drums) played.



Gillespie's technical wizardry and comic timing

at *Maxine's*, and Koffman, who finally spotted Gillespie in New York. "When I asked him where he'd been, he said 'Well, I got into a conversation about music with this old lady on the plane,'" added Koffman. "And he was pulling my leg." With the trumpeter's death at 75 last week in a New Jersey hospital, of pancreatic cancer, Gillespie's last moment of life that month was as well as his most brilliant. Said Koffman: "Dizzy was a genius. He had lots of mistakes, affected everybody to some degree, and he was very generous with his knowledge."

Born Jiles John Gillespie in Cherokee, S.C., he now lives humble beginnings to become an

Toronto's Messy Bell on May 18, 1953, the last time before Parker's death in 1955. The legendary performances, which Mingus privately recorded, have surfaced in a variety of forms and are widely covered. Although bop was the foundation of Gillespie's career, he moved on to other styles, particularly the African-derived rhythms of Cuban music. In 1947, he hired Cuban percussionist Chano Pozo and the result was a fusion of Latin music and jazz that began a second revolution in the form. And it was the beginning of a lifelong association with Arturo Sandoval, a Cuban trumpeter and jazz musician, and saxophonist Paquito D'Rivera—they de-

scribed and played in Gillespie's United Nations band in the 1960s.

A 1989 autobiography, *A Night in Havana*, traced Gillespie's love affair with Cuban music and included a scene of Fidel Castro presenting him with a box of his trademark cigars. Canadian saxophonist and flutist Jesse Steward, who performed at the 1994 Havana Jazz Festival, recalled the addition many Cubans felt for the American musician. The Cuban co-producer of his 1992 album *Spirit of Havana*, Guillermo Barreto, had contacted almost every trumpeter Gillespie had recorded, and could name most of them just by sight in song. When he eventually met his old friend in Havana, he was so overcome that he wept.

A tireless traveler, Gillespie was one of jazz's best ambassadors, logging about 300,000 miles a year and performing about 200 nights a year. He was a devotee of the Bahá'í faith and never felt grey in the drug and alcohol problems that beset so many of his peers. He often credited his stability to his wife, Lorraine, a dancer he married in 1946, and who survives him.

In his last chapter of his 1979 autobiography *To Jazz or Not to Jazz*, Gillespie said that he wanted to see jazz musicians elevated to the status of classical musicians. And he wrote that in America, black performers were not given credit for creating and re-creating as an art form. He urged his country to accept "the gift of jazz which has sprung from this culture all over the world." But his everywhere, Gillespie himself was one of jazz's best gifts, and his legendary sounds a melancholy note.

DEANE TURBIDE

Maclean's

BEST-SELLING LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The English Patient*, Michael Ondaatje (1)
- 2 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (2)
- 3 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (3)
- 4 *The Tale of the Body Snatcher*, Peter (4)
- 5 *Angels and Devils*, David (5)
- 6 *Mostly Harmless*, Adams (6)
- 7 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (7)
- 8 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (8)
- 9 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (9)
- 10 *The Children of Men*, John (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (1)
- 2 *The Tale of the Body Snatcher*, Peter (2)
- 3 *Deliver Me*, Michael Ondaatje (3)
- 4 *The Tale of the Body Snatcher*, Peter (4)
- 5 *The Tale of the Body Snatcher*, Peter (5)
- 6 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (6)
- 7 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (7)
- 8 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (8)
- 9 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (9)
- 10 *Witness*, Norman Maclean (10)

1) *Witness*, Norman Maclean

Compiled by Susan Redburn



Bottoms up: there are volunteers

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The slopes are alive with the sound of money. One could go blind from the color of the ski equipment. The four-wheel-drive vehicles stretch to the horizon. The stacks of plastic in Umberto's shops like a forest of cockle shells. There's a huge lineup of specimens eager at midnight to have their shadows read at the Savage Beagle. And the economists say there's a recession?

Whether in January, 30 minutes north of Vancouver as the 60th flies, is proof that someone has some cash. The condos march up the beachlands year by year, towering edifices full of glass and stone. Biglucks sail mannequin's mortgage. At \$44-a-day for a lift ticket, the skiers just keep coming.

A lady on the chair lift is from California, and she has skied at every major resort in North America over the years. She says the trans-mountain complex of Whistler-Blackcomb is the best, which is what the American ski magazine now concedes. A couple from New York is reconsidered. They've come all the way for just four days skiing.

This is a bilingual country. What that means is that on the ski runs at Blackcomb the signs are in English and Japanese. "Oop," says the waitress in Christine's. "I've given you the Japanese menu."

The Japanese tourist in packs down the slopes, best as speed, close to the snow. Their currency are now in wild psychedelic colors. A telescopic collage of what a 1960s Ken Kesey would look like if he let the boards air doing a little acid. The adults are filled, and Japanese papers are in the newspapers along with that morning's New York Times.

Premier Mike Hansen is reconsidered on the lift. He is gazing at James, later the month the municipal authorities of Whistler will honor Bob Williams, the lift guru much loved by the capitalist set, the man who a second of secretly running the Blackcomb government and writing its schedule.

It was Williams and Al Rouse, husband of local beauty Nancy Gosnell, who convinced much ridicule 20 years ago when they decided



the new Whistler Village would be built on a garbage dump. The garbage dump is now the basis of a \$500-million annual industry, looking the something out of the Swiss Alps, meticulously planned, no cars, only foot traffic. Here comes just at this result of "sustainable" planning.

The first four-wheel-high-speed lift at Blackcomb is a convertible—a plastic bubble is lowered so the skiers sit, snug and toasty, forlorn to the elements. The second lift deposits one at the massive Henderson Restaurant, home of the lepers, leaguers, desperados of the lower class and hangers-on ever assembled atop a mountain.

At the rear is Christine's, with televisions and silver and a wine list and everything a from sportsman's night out. The mascot with six-footed tentacles is especially recommended. These sportsmen do their best action here.

There's a new high-speed chair lift this year, the Glacier Express from the bottom of the Jervis Canyon runs all the way up to the glacier. Ordinary skiers, who have only read about glaciers in their geography books in grade school are suddenly deposited on a vast plain of snow and are treated by T-shirt-ups the very peak, a Masaki can be seen as Seventh Heaven.

The entire Coast Range opens up before you, wreathed in mist and sunshine, like some ancient Chinese print, and a woman from Quebec, sitting at the first time, breaks into a smile. The Japanese break out their cameras. Blackcomb actually is trilingual: Canadian, Japanese and Australian is spoken. Every second lift attendant is from the Land of Oz. There are 1,400 employees on Blackcomb, plus another 500 volunteers daily. This year, in a new touch, every one of them bears a business card along with the same—possibly to thwart the rumor that they are going to move the mountain to Sydney.

The Vancouver owners at Blackcomb are now making their impact to the old-fashioned confines of West Tremblant in the Laurentians. It is not clear if the Asians will follow, but already the West Coast approaches achieving its effect—more info, more age, more fun.

For some strange reason, everybody wants to show all their dog. Canines as leashes are most important than subtle costs. Settled outside the restaurants in the village square at noon hour are enough dogs to lead a dogged to Alaska.

It's been cold at Whistler over the holiday, thus making things difficult for the skiers who drink as if they're headed for Maui, prepared by the attractive chef from New Zealand. There was a lot of groaning by midday.

On New Year's Eve, the ritual consumption of Bambi took place. One regular, an academic with a trigger as sharp as his marking pencil, dispatched a deer as one of the Gulf Islands and delivered it for the post-war feast, lavishly prepared by the attractive chef from New Zealand. There was a lot of groaning by midday.

New Year's Day the usual 12 survivors gathered at Christine's for the annual brunch that starts with O.J. and champagne and finishes with a variety six from top to bottom, down the longest vertical drop of any mountain on the continent. Nothing important was broken, and no one talked about the Constitution. Okay, back to the recession.



SURE WE GET THE TAX BREAK. BUT THAT'S NOT THE ONLY RETURN I'M INTERESTED IN.

Buying an RRSP is a great way to reduce your taxes now while setting aside money for the future.

But with current low interest rates, more and more Canadians simply aren't willing to consider just any RRSP. They're realizing that the right RRSP is one that considers your investment return, not just your tax return.

At Investors Group, we think investments in your RRSPs should be absolutely right for you, an integral part of your overall investment strategy. We'll put together a plan that meets all your financial goals before we recommend the specific RRSP package that's right for you.

We've helped over half a million Canadians make the most of their RRSPs by providing the highest standard of personalized service in the industry.

And we can do the same for you.

Because we believe that if you're going to spend all that money on an RRSP, you should get a lot more than just tax savings in return.

IG Investors Group
Building futures since 1940

80 OFFICES AND OVER 2600 SALES REPRESENTATIVES ACROSS CANADA

YOUR PASSENGER'S SAFETY SHOULD NEVER BE AN OPTION.



The knowledge that you are protected by an air bag is a comforting thought. But what about the safety of your front seat passenger? ® Well, it's no problem if you're in the 1993 Acura Legend Sedan. It's one of the only cars that offers you air bags on the passenger's and the driver's side as standard equipment. Along with the added safety of Anti-Lock brakes and advanced seat-belt pre-tensioners. ® Of course, another feature of interest is the 3.2 litre, SOHC, 24-valve V6 engine. It delivers a generous 200 hp along with a 60/40

weight distribution for optimum handling and performance. ® All of which combine to make the 1993 Legend Sedan one of the finest driver's cars on the road. And one your passengers will find pretty comforting too. ® To test drive the 1993 Legend, see your nearest Acura dealer today. ® For complete information, including the Acura 5-year/100,000 km warranty (whichever comes first), call 1-800-263-2828.

